PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.,
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

TOWN EDITION.

Milkmaid Milk
ROYAL ASSOCIATION
BOMBAY BRANCH
HIGHEST SALES in the WORLD.

No. 53,883.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday, 2 P. M. 1906.				
1st Sept.	MOLDAVIA	9000		
8th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA (EXTRA)	6322
12th " *	CALEDONIA	7858		
15th "	EGYPT	7912		
22nd "	ORIENTAL	5294	MACEDONIA	10813
29th "	ARCADIA	6803		
6th Oct.	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
12th "	ARABIA	7903		
20th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
27th "	PERSIA	7951		
3rd Nov.	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9005
10th "	MARMORA	10009		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.
* This Steamer will call at Malta and London only.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms, but the Steamers leaving Bombay about the 30th August and 17th September will not convey Passengers from Bombay.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*.

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, *21st July* 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Rebufat	6th Sep. 1906.
YARRA	4,248	Sellier	4th Oct. "
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	1st Nov. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	29th Nov. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	15th. Sep. 1906.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	13th Oct. "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.
Available for 24 months.
Class Rs. 735 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to
P. DE BURE,
Agent.
57 *Esplanade Road*, BOMBAY.

ANCHOR LINE

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,
The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3069	28th August
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	22nd Sept.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	3rd October.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124	22nd October.
CILICIA	A. Haig	6716	21st Nov.
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3069	4th Dec.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	22nd Dec.
OLYMPIA	F. S. Blight	6000	29th Dec.
			1907.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	10th Jan.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124	31st Jan.

Bombay to Suez . . . . . Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said. . . . . Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles . . . . . Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea). . . Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent . . . . Rs. 600
Bombay to New York . . . . . Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) . . . . Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool . . . . . Rs. 950

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than e above say Rs. 850 and Rs. 900 respectively.
All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.
Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave. For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess or for any other information regarding passage etc., apply to the undersigned.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. offer their services for the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2170	Mon. 3rd Sept.	12 noon	P'Bunder & Cutch.
LAMA	2170	Thur. 30th Aug.	10 a.m.	(direct).
LHASA	2170	Frid. 31st Aug.	8 a.m.	(direct).

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).
S. S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, on MONDAY, 3rd Sept. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire Mahomera and Basreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).
S. S. "LAMA," 2,170 tons, on THURSDAY, 30th Aug. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Kuweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "OKARA," 5,300 tons, on or about 31st Aug.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing	Ports of call
NERBUDDA	3025	12th Sep.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.
NUDDEA	3000	26th Sep.	Aden, Mombasa, Zanzibar.
PUTIALA	3020	10th Oct.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).
Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.
29th August, 1906.

KING KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.
Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.
Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.
KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1906.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† CHINA	G. Danianovich	6000	1st Sep. 1906.
† AUSTRIA	A. Bilaffer	7600	5th Oct. "
† SILESIA	Ldo Stabile	5158	5th Nov. "
† PERSIA	P. Cragiletto	5894	5th Dec. "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.
1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Aust Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes are issued at reduced Fares.
Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	26th Sep. 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages apply to—
E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
SASSOON HOUSE, 55, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
TOTOMI MARU	3412			1st Sept
RIOJUN MARU	4806	Lapraik	4th Sept.	13th Sept
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4405	F. Pyne	18th Sept	29th Sept
OKYLON MARU	5068	K. Kori	2nd Oct.	15th Oct
COLOMBO MARU	4703	J. Nagao	16th Oct.	27th Oct
BOMBAY MARU	4623	S. Ishikawa	30th Oct	10th Nov

For Freight apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

BLAIR'S GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS.

The late Sir SAMUEL BAKER, the famous Nile explorer, wrote: "For ten years I had suffered acutely from Gout, and life had lost its attraction. Blair's Pills have rendered me immense service, as I no longer fear an attack of Gout, For the last twenty months I have been comparatively free, as one or two attempted visitations have been immediately stamped out by the assistance of Blair's Pills.

Mr. JOHN EASTMAN writes in 1903: "For 16 years I have taken Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills, and they have been the only medicine that has ever done me any good."

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS CURE ALL RHEUMATIC COMPLAINTS.

Sold Everywhere at 1/1½ and 2/9 per box and of KEMP and Co., Ld., Bombay.

TROOPING SEASON, 1906-7.

BAGGAGE for OFFICERS, WARRANT OFFICERS and N. C. Os, received and shipped.
TRANSPORT met on arrival and all assistance rendered if instructed.
LETTERS, TELEGRAMS and PARCELS received and delivered to expected friends.
SURPLUS HEAVY Baggage, Boxes, and Parcels of all ranks shipped as Cargo cheaply and delivered to the door of address by our well-known "SOLDIERS' EXPRESS" SERVICE.
Particulars, labels, forms, etc., gratis from
COUTTS & CO., Army Shipping Agents, BOMBAY or KARACHI.
SOUTHAMPTON.—DAWSON BROTHERS.
LONDON.—SUTTON & CO.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1905
ISSUED FOR.....£2,535,408
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £11,300,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £28,000,165

ASK FOR THE 1905 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co. ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £17,837,000
Total Revenue for 1905 Exceeded £ 3,774,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

For 1905 PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

Trust Fund Amounting to over
Rs. 2,35,00,000.
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

TOTAL ASSURANCES in force nearly
RS. 10,00,00,000.

ANNUAL INCOME NEARLY
RS. 50,00,000.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Manager, BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ASSETS..... Rs. 13 Crores.
ANNUAL INCOME..... Rs. 2 Crores.

ESTABLISHED—1848,
NOVEL and ATTRACTIVE forms of ASSURANCE APPEALING SPECIALLY
to those who desire to combine
INVESTMENT WITH OLD AGE PENSION.
TABLE—I. T. D. H.
EXAMPLE:—
Rs. 442-8-0 Annual Premium secures to a person aged 25.
(1) In case of Death before age 60—
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT of ... Rs. 10,000
(2) In case of Survival to age 60—
(a) CASH PAYMENT of... ... Rs. 10,000
(b) LIFT ANNUITY of... ... Rs. 600.
(c) PARTICIPATION IN 35 YEARS CAPITALISED PROFITS.

Prospective benefits in case of Survival (in above example) equivalent to an Investment of Annual Premiums in CONSOLS, whilst the security of Rs. 10,000 Assurance in case of Death during 35 years is obtained in addition,
PROSPECTUS containing full Table of Rates for the above, and other new features, on application to
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon, BOMBAY.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world

LATEST NECKWEAR.

CHIC STYLES, SPECIALLY SELECTED.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Crêpe de Chine Ties	... from 1 12	Washing Tubular Ties	... from 0 8
Knitted Silk Knot Ties	... „ 2 8	Riding Scarves with Stiffeners	„ 1 12
Matt Silk Ties	... „ 2 12	Soft Collars	... ... Doz. 7 8
Rich Silk Scarves—Latest	... „ 3 0	Best Linen Collars, 4-fold	... „ 7 4

INSPECTION INVITED.
HOAR & CO., {THE HOUSE for NECKWEAR,} BOMBAY.

A 75 DOLLAR TYPEWRITER FOR 56 DOLLARS OR Rs. 175.

THE FRANKLIN IS A
HIGH GRADE MACHINE SOLD BY
US AT A LOW PRICE.
IT MEETS ALL THE REQUIREMENTS DEMANDED BY EXPERIENCED BUYERS OF MODERN MACHINES.

IT IS SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION. OF FINEST MATERIAL.
UNSURPASSED WORKMANSHIP. LIGHT AND PORTABLE.
UNLIMITED SPEED. REMARKABLE DURABILITY.
AN EXCELLENT MANIFOLDER. ABSOLUTELY VISIBLE WRITING.
REASONABLE IN PRICE.

WITH THE FRANKLIN TYPEWRITER EVERY LETTER
IS ABSOLUTELY VISIBLE
THE INSTANT IT IS WRITTEN, AND CORRECTIONS CAN BE MADE WITH PERFECT EASE AND PRECISION.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:

THACKER & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS
SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.
Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.
Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamon Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON.
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D LONGWORTH ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE." STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.

THIS VOLUME OF "STERLING EXCHANGE TABLES" is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in 32nds—both Sterling intc Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 $\frac{23}{32}$d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, as, since the Stoppage of the Free Coinage of Silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and Six Months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

"The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—*Vide* Press Notices

PRICE:—RS. 2.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

CAN THE "MINIMAX" HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER DO WHAT IS CLAIMED FOR IT ?

READ THIS PROOF POSITIVE.

FROM THE McGEOCH CARRIAGE & MOTOR COMPANY,
PAISLEY, 7th Feb. 1906.

DEAR SIRS,—
A fire took place on 27th January last at No. 4, Mill Street, Paisley, the property of the Senior Partner of the McGeoch Carriage & Motor Co.
The fire started in one of the Bedrooms and it had got a good hold as one of the partitions was blazing away when the fire was discovered.
Three Minimax were used to quell the fire and they did splendid work as the fire was extinguished before the Brigade arrived. If we had required to wait till the Brigade arrived in all probability the whole place would have been burned. Yours truly,
ANDREW McGEOCH, (Partner.)

In 2½ Years over 150,000 Sold, & 1,500 Actual Fires Extinguished.

FULL PARTICULARS FROM THE SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.
MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs.1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	61 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 5	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 5	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 11	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 18	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 18	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. The Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead for Rs. 1,000.
OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50, this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.
OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 35-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS.

Whose income is dependent upon health the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

MONGINI BROTHER'S EXTRA STRONG PEPPERMINTS,

in 1 lb. Glass-stoppered Jars Rs. 1-8 each jar included.

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Indian subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage.
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TOWN HALL.

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,
4th and 5th September, 1906.

AMATEUR PIERROT ENTERTAINMENT

Proceeds to be devoted to the

NURSES' RECREATION-ROOM FUND, ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.

Commencing 9-30 P.M. Seats Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1.
Plan and Bookings at Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE and Co.

Tickets can also be obtained from
A. C. WEBB, Esq.,
Care of Messrs. King King and Co., Bombay.
W. L. FIRTH, Esq.,
Care of P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THREE NIGHTS ONLY.
YOUNG AND SILVENA
ENGLISH COMEDY COMPANY.
MONDAY, 10th SEPT.,
"MOROCCO BOUND."
TUESDAY, 11th SEPTEMBER
"THE NEW BARMAID."
WEDNESDAY, 12th SEPTEMBER
"LA POUPEE."

Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co.

UNDER THE AUSPICES
OF
THE ROVERS FOOTBALL CLUB
AND THE PATRONAGE OF
Lt.-Col. W. H. E. MURRAY, C. O.,
The Royal Scots
THE ANNUAL
BENEFIT FOOTBALL MATCH
(MILITARY vs. CIVILIANS)
on behalf of the
St. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL NURSING ASSOCIATION
will be played on the Cooperage,
on Wednesday, 5th September, at 5-30 o'clock.

Tickets Re. 1 and As. 8 can be had at
MESSRS. SEYMORE DOVE & Co.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of SUBSCRIBERS to the Bombay Hunt will be held at the Bombay Gymkhana on WEDNESDAY, 5th September, 1906 at 6-30 P.M.

ALISTER FORBES,
Honorary Secretary.
Bombay Hunt.

H. M. SIDICK & Co.

BEST TAILORS, Outfitters and General Merchants, Apollo Bunder, opposite Watson's Annexe and Branch at Taj Mahal Hotel.
New stock of varieties has just arrived from England per s.s. "Egypt" on 17th August, 1906.

SALE. SALE. SALE.
HAJEE EBRAHIM BROS.
TRIENNIAL CLEARANCE SALE
Commences SATURDAY 1st September
and will last till 15th.
REMARKABLE REDUCTIONS IN PRICES.
No. 1, SITARAM BUILDING, NEXT to C. MARKET.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

LOCO. AND CARR. DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 12 o'clock (Standard Time), on MONDAY, the 10th September, 1906, for the SUPPLY fo about 2000 tons of good dry FIREWOOD suitable for burning in Locomotive boilers delivered in Company's wagons at Godhra, as usual.
Form of Tender can be had on application to the Undersigned and on payment of 8 Annas.

W. P. JOHNSON,
Loco: and Carr: Supt.
PAREL, 28th August, 1906.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Share and Interest of the Undersigned NOOR MAHOMED JOOSUB HAJI GEEGA in the Shop and business of haberdashery carried on in the name of JOOSUB HAJI GEEGA at Abdul Rehman Street without the Fort of Bombay has ceased from the 18th day of April 1906, and that the said Shop is being carried on from that day by Bai Hawabai, widow of the said Joosub Haji Geega, who will recover the outstandings and pay the debts of the said Firm.
The Undersigned has no interest in the Estates of the deceased, Joosub Haji Geega or deceased Cassum Joosub, or any other heirs of the said respective deceased.—Dated this 29th day of August 1906.

મેમણ નુરમામદ જુસબની સહી.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith and Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of JIVRAJ PREMJI PARUKH of Bombay, Kapole Vanis, Hindu Inhabitant, a bachelor and unemployed deceased.

CHUGANLAL GOCULDAS PAREKH, of Bombay, Kapole Vania, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Gambawa Street within the Fort of Bombay.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS K.C.I.E. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, This Twenty-fourth day of August in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Six and in the Sixth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJEE,
Registrar.
A. M. KAJIJI.
The 24th day of August, 1906.
Messrs. MULLA & MULLA,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

THE BOMBAY HIGH CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES COMPANY,
No. 1, UP-STAIRS OPPOSITE CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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AUCTION SALE of Mr. H. Lucy's valuable furniture, Rose's Cottage piano etc., at Edward House, Appollo Bunder TO-DAY at 2 p.m.

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WANTED Immediately a first class SHORT HAND TYPIST with own machine. Apply with Testimonials to R. G. BALDOCH. Bombay Stables Co., 223 Bellasis Road, Byculla.

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LADY'S BICYCLE FOR SALE.—Shabby condition, but strong. What offers? Apply No. 561A. Advt., Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription Rs. 12 per year. Mofussil, with postage Rs. 15. English Subscription Rs. 18 per year including Postage.

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For Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house as they are the only safe and certain remedy. Ladies who suffer from Irregularities, Obstructions, Suppressions, Pains, Headaches, Nervousness, Hysterics, Depression of Spirits, Palpitation of the Heart, Hot Flushes, Dizziness, Fainting Fits, Shortness of Breath, Cold Feet, Blood to the Head, Spots before the Eyes, Dragging Pains, Bearing Down Pains, Weakness of the Back, Dropsical Swellings, Whites, Green Sickness, Blood Poisoning, Scurvy, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Ringworm, Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Gout, Lumbago, Kidney Complaints, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Indigestion, Constipation, Piles, Fistula, Worms, Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Loss of Energy, Loss of Appetite, Loss of Flesh, Wasting Away, Consumption, Decline, Fevers, Ague, Low Spirits, Hypochondria, Blues, Epilepsy, Fits, Paralysis, Locomotor Ataxy, Premature Decay, Impotency, Sterility, Barrenness, Abortion, Miscarriage, Stillbirth, Infantile Diseases, Hydrocephalus, Convulsions, Cramps, Spasms, Colic, Flatulency, Wind in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Vertigo, Giddiness, Noises in the Head, Deafness, Tic Douloureux, Hysterics, Mania, Delirium, Insanity, Dropsy, Gravel, Stone, Diabetes, Bladder Troubles, Inflammation, Congestion, Hemorrhage, Ruptures, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Tumours, Cancers, Abscesses, Carbuncles, Erysipelas, Scalds, Burns, Wounds, Bruises, Sprains, Dislocations, Fractures, Contusions, Lacerations, Gunshot Wounds, Stabs, Poisoning, Bites of Mad Animals, Snake Bites, Insect Bites, Stings, Hydrophobia, Tetanus, Lockjaw, Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Typhoid, Typhus, Yellow Fever, Black Fever, Plague, Smallpox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Influenza, Bronchitis, Asthma, Pleurisy, Pneumonia, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Diphtheria, Croup, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	40,000	500	all	12 p. c.	1,477 1/2
Bank of Bengal.	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,42a
Bank of Madras.	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,300
Commercial Bank of India.	40,000	75	100	Nil	35
Alliance Bank of Simla	18,000	100	100	12 pr. ct.	248
EXCHANGES BANKS.					
Charter Bank	0,000	£20	£20	14 pr. ct.	£60
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-15-0	£90
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	dvd 12	Rs. 335
Punjab National Bank	....	100	100	....	120

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

					yearly.
Akbar	400	1,250	1,250	128	1,750
Albert (Kurrchee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 50	600
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 25	292
Bombay Cotton Brculs Cawnpore Press Co. Ld	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs. 8	110
Broach City Press Co.' Ld.	300	200	200	dvd Rs. 20	210
Colaba	300	200	200	dvd Rs. 25	170
East India	350	1,000	1,880	dvd Rs. 150	300
English Press and Manfg.	700	230	1,000	dvd Rs. 150	1,850
Fort	150	8,000	250	dvd Rs. 20	40
French	200	500	1,150	dvd Rs. 40	800
Harvy, and Sabapathy	130	100	200	dvd Rs. 28	518
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	70	100	800	dvd Rs. 40	884
Khanpoor	28	400	100	dvd Rs. 20	130
Merchantile	1,600	125	450	dvd Rs. 40	376
Mofussil Co.	3,124	125	409	dvd Rs. 40	476
Mumbai	1,000	250	400	dvd Rs. 40	575
new Bevar	1,200	500	100	dvd Rs. 22½	280
New Indian	1,000	125	500	dvd Rs. 40	540
Princeof Wales	600	500	125	dvd Rs. 10	142½
Sind and Punjab	100	100	800	dvd Rs. 40	466
Sirpi	400	500	1,000	dvd Rs. 150	2,325
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	750	dvd Rs. 20	490
Volkar	499	1,000	all	20	210
			1,000	dvd Rs. 50	1,075

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown.	11 750	100	60	dvd Rs. 14	320
Back Bay Baths.	500	50	50	dvd Rs. 10	35
Badham Pile	500	100	10½	12 pr. ct.	138
Bombay and Burma Trading Corporation	1,300	2,500	1,300	dvd Rs. 180	8,900
Do. New Jemus	1,800	685	370	dvd Rs. 45	2,273
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,230	100	100	6 pr. ct.	43
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	300	300	25	723
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,700	200	200	Nil	140
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,000	300	90	12 pr. ct.	150
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	19
John Roberts and Co.	1,500	100	100	dvd Rs. 10	190
Kemp and Co.	2,000	200	175	14	220 xd
Kurrachi Landing	500	500	200	20	125
Marcks abd Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs. 10	150
Napier Hotel Co.	2,000	100	100	Nil	32
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	100	30	6-14 pr. ct.	143
Phillips and Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	8 ½ pr. ct.	844
Port Landing Co.	5,000	1,000	1,000		135
Soundsy and Co.	1,000	100	1,001		20
Treschee and Co.	2,000	100	500	35	540
Thacker and Co.	1,500	100	....	12 pr. ct.	1265
Telephone Co.	13,500	25	25	1¼	34

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Ry.	11,000	100	100	103 xd	101
Ahmedabad Prante Ry.	4,000	500	500	12-8-0	533xd
Tapti Valley and Co	8,000	400	300	10	47¼

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 18th Aug. 1906, as compared with the statement of 25th Aug. 1905 :—

LIABILITIES.	Aug. 18. Rs.	Aug. 25. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	92,00,000	92,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	93,55,355	61,17,132
Public Deposits at Branches	40,82,074	50,51,797
Other Deposits	7,16,03,721	738,25,291
Post Bills	8,140	8,140
Sundries	17,03,357	17,97,903
	Rs.. 10,63,56,127	10,68,73,862
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,14,98,752	1,11,64,281
Other authorised Securities	33,55,735	34,03,122
Credits on Govt. and other authorised securities	1,30,01,699	1,14,23,763
Loans do. do. do.	2,56,24,683	2,51,82,687
Bills discounted and purchased	2,03,88,628	2,10,91,274
Local Stock	3,35,032	3,35,010
Stamps and Stationery	3,349	3,288
Balances with other Banks	8,57,451	10,9,,236
Sundries	79,606	81,307
Cash	3,20,15,442	3,30,97,838
	10,63,56,127	10,68,73,862

THE FRONTIER TRIBAL TROUBLES.

THE tribal country lying beyond the Swat River furnishes a notable example of the inability of petty Chiefs to exercise strong control over their subjects. In Dir, says the *Pioneer* the ruling Khan has constantly to face risings headed by his brother, who is probably the better man of the two. The rival factions engage in desultory warfare for a few weeks at a stretch, and then a truce is patched up. Sometimes an appeal is made to the British Political Agent in the Malakand; at others the tribal elders intervene and solemn promises are given on either side—to be broken in due course with a fine disregard of pledges. Recently the Nawagai Chief and his sons have fallen out, a new development which may prove mischievous hereafter, especially as the lawless Mahmunds are mixed up in the intrigues. Both Dir and Nawagai are within our sphere of political influence, but the principle is adopted of letting the tribesmen settle their disputes among themselves. So long as they do not close the road to Chitral they are left free to fight at old times in customary Pathan fashion. This cannot be considered entirely satisfactory, but the Government of India have no desire to exercise administrative control up to the Durand line or to interfere with the internal affairs of the tribes. When Umer Khan of Jhand ul was at the height of his power, Bajour, Dir and Nawagai enjoyed comparative peace, but his ambitious designs brought about his downfall in the end, and it is unlikely that as strong and capable a ruler will again be seen in the tribal hinterland. The Government are getting accustomed to these bickerings of the Chiefs and their relations, and there is no inclination now to send a moveable column to Chakdarra at the first alarm. By slow degrees, probably, the country will settle down, particularly as the political influence exerted from the Malakand is invariably of a tactful and discriminating kind.

Try a Bottle and Convince Yourself.

Prof. JAMES' ELECTRO TONIC PEARLS POSITIVELY CURE

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, etc., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork, etc.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements of special value to Professional and Literary men, Clergymen, Tutors, Studen ts, Lawyers, Clerks, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupations.

In Neurasthenia and the Disabilities of old age, the effects of these Pearls are especially marked, Energy being in all cases quickly restored.

They cure all abnormal Discharges, build up the delicate tissues, and restore to Vitality broken down, faggot out, of weary constitutions.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills, V. P. P. extra

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO

No. 91, MARKET, BOMBAY.

Local Agents :—TREACHER AND CO., LTD., Chemists, BOMBAY.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

Opposite the Town Hall.

Further Extensions and Renovations.

Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with ELECTRIC FANS.

Rooms Airy and Commodious,

With Bath-rooms attached to each.

Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.

Special arrangements for Monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.

Cuisine a Speciality.

Apply to the MANAGER.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUGUST 28.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	87 13/16	=	1/16
2 per cent. Rentes	97 3-4	=	unchanged
2½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	104 3/4	=	"
2½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	63 3/16	=	"

SILVER—

Spot in London	30 7/8	=	+ 1/16
3 months hence	30 3/4	=	+ 1/16
Spot in New York	66 3/4	=	+ 1/8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25-17 1-2	=	— 1/2
Berlin cheques	20 48	=	+ 1/4
New York Demand	4 84 1/8	=	— 1/8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3 1/2 pr. ct.	=	unchanged
4 months' sight Bank Bills	3 3/8	=	"
6 months' sight Bank Bills	3 3/8	=	"
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 5/8	=	"
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	4	=	"

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	2 2/4	=	+ 1/4
7 day market loans	2 7/8	=	+ 1/8

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £78,000

WHEAT—Quiet

RAPESEED—

Linseed 48 3/8 + 1/8 A.-S. buyers dull

LINSEED—

Linseed Bold 48 — 1/2 A.-S. sellers easier

COFFEE—

Coffee in New York 8 3/8 — 1/8.

ARRIVALS—

Steamer—Crosby Hall. Australien.

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed		quiet but firm
East Indian		quiet
Manchester		firmer
Total Sales		8,000
Spot		3-5 + 1-6
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown		5-16
Sold on speculation and for Export		3,0
Imports		nil
Futures closed		easier

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5-14	5-05	5-03
plus 2	plus 2	plus 3
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5 3	5-01	5-01
plus 3	plus 3	plus 3
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May.
5 07	5-09	5-10
plus 3	plus 3	plus 2

Receipts at U. S. Ports	19,000
Do. last year	21,000
Exports to Great Britain	7,000
Do. do. Continent	nil

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	9-90—10
Futures, month of Dec.	9-96—94
Do. month of March	9-26—25

Advanced early owing to firm cables and declined later in consequence of bearish interior movement.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	9 3/8
Futures, month of Oct.	9-03—01
Do. month of Dec.	9-01—03
Tone at close	steady.

Quotations for Broach cotton in Liverpool are reduced 1-16d.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 28 August.

Cotton	781	bales.
Wheat	4,306	cwts.
Linseed	2,089	do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	3,996	do
Gingellyseed	131	do
Poppyseed	1,605	do
Groundnuts	8	do
Castorseed	5,000	do
Rice	1,507	do
Myrabollams	27	do
Cottonseed	1,936	do
Mowraseed	761	do
Gram	319	do
Joowar	462	do
Mahwa	nil	

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY EVENING.

To-day's cotton reports from America show a collapse of yesterday's upward movement. Futures have declined 23 to 25 points and the days receipts at U. S. ports amounted to 19,000 bales. The decline in prices is responded to in Liverpool by a fall of 11 points in futures, as advised in the opening telegram received this evening.

The local market is dull and declining. Spot holders are anxious to realise and buyers are holding off. In new crops we hear of a few transactions, at about Rs. 3 to 4 below yesterday's quotations. The Rupee Paper market remains quiet. A fair amount of business is reported at 97 7/16 to 97 5/16 for August settlement, closing at the latter rate.

Mill shares are firm and advancing. The following are closing quotations.

	Rs.	
Petits	3,645	Sept.
Davids	515	X.D. do.
Central India	2,145	do.
Colaba Land	1,180	do.
China	1,875	do.
Swadeshi	1,675	do.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.

Bank T. T.			1s. 4 1/32	to 1/16d.
Bank Demand			1s. 4 1/16d.	
Credit Bills	3 Months' Sight		D. A. 1s.	4 9/32d.
Do.	6 do.	do.	1s.	4 7/16d.
French Francs	3 do.	do.		170 1/2
Marks	3 do.	do.		139 1/4
Hongkong	30 Days'	Sight		157
Shanghai	30 do.	do.		214 1/2
Japan	30 do.	do.		150 1/2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1/2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash		97-5
1st Settlement	31st August	97-5
2nd do.	1st Oct.	97-6

Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 21st June		3 1/2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 9th August	4	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 23rd do.	5	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 10th July	4	do.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	easier.
Estimated sales	4,000 bales.
Imports	1,000

Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5 03	4-94	4-92
—11	—11	—11
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4-92	4-93	4-94
—11	—11	—11
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
4-96	4-98	4-99
—11	—11	—11

COTTON QUOTATIONS.

NEW CROPS—			
M G Bengals fine	Nov.	Rs.	187
Do. fine	Dec.	"	186
Do. fine	Jan.	"	185
M G Dhamangaon fine		"	202
M G Nagpur fine		"	207
M G Khandeish fully good		"	186
M G K A fine		"	196
H G Bengals fully good		"	171 1/2
M G Broach good		"	225

ALL kinds of MOTOR CAR Accessories Oil Petrol Grease, in stock at Paris India

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Rahmani, 1873 tons, Captain F. W. Crooks, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Macagon, 3279 tons, Captain W. H. Hall, will sail to-day for Colombo, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lama, 935 tons, Captain W. Moxon, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf, &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Sanctoria, 3,376 tons, Captain W Ward, arrived in harbour on the 29th instant from Calcutta with a cargo of coal,

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lhasa 936 tons, Captain J. T. Hirst, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Cutch Mandvi with a general cargo and Lieuts Tod and Montgomery, Sergt Sele and deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line steamer Britannia, 1969 tons, Captain R. J. Garrick, sailed yesterday for Liverpool and Marseilles with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Major A. S. Arnold, Mr. H. S. Hartley, Miss Eva Clark, and Miss J. C. Johnson and child.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

In Stream.

H I M S Investigator ....Comdr Beauchamp.....Survey S
R I M S Dufferin .....Lt Comdr Shearme.....R I Marine

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H I M S Hardinge.....Comdr G A Rose.....R I Marine
T iree Torpedo Boats .....Royal Navy
T I M S Canning .....Comdr Marsack.....R I Marine
R I M Minto .....Comdr Hand.....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—AUGUST 28.

Ahmadi	1640 Brook's	B & P S N Co
Africa	1382 Butler	N F M M & Co
Bengal	3751 Dunckley	E Tajbhoy
Bullimba	1609 amber	Busch M M & Co
Coromandel	2783 Holloway	E Tajbhoy
Chusan	2932 Mitchel	E Tajbhoy
Dumra	762 Moxon	M M & Co
Gerd	750 Andreasen	F F C & Co
Egypt	4178 London	London 1-9 P & Co
Hoseinee	995 Pilling	Bo & P S N Co
Lama	947 Moxon	M M & Co
Lhasa	936 Hirst	M M & Co
Matia	2167 Brown	K N & Co
Nerbudda	1961 Dewing	Z'bar 12-9M M & Co
Oolobaria	3436 LeGrand	M M & Co
Querimba	29,7 Smits	M M & Co
Peninsular	1910 Palmer	Aden 8-9 F & O Co
Ranier Benuin	1329 Carter	E Tajbhoy
Shahjehan	2966 Davison	E Tajbhoy
Sanctoria	3376 Word	Bombay Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
28	Sanctoria	Ward	Calcutta Aug. 16
29	Lhasa	Hirst	Karachi, Aug. 27

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Tryus	Anderson	Bushire
	Rheinfels	Dirks	Karachi
	Umzumbi	Mitchell	Buscrh
	Britannia	Garrick	Liverpool, &c
	Rahmani	Crooks	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Lama, Moxon for Persian Gulf, &c
" Macagon, Hall for Colombo.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Reichstag for Zanzibar, &c
" Gerd for Bangkok, &c
" Querimba, for Calcutta, &c
" Okara, for Calcutta, &c

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio and Rubattino Company's s.s. Ischia which left Bombay on the 17th inst. arrived at Singapore on the 29th inst.

The Anchor Line s.s. Scindia left Suez on Sunday the 26th instant, and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 6th September.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Names.	From
25	Wariha	G H Sharp	Sydney

DEPARTURES.

26	Gwalior	A D Vorton	Rangoon
	Baron Lawdor	G Gondy	Bombay
	Bodlewell	T W Scarr	Karachi
	Goa	J H Addenbrooke	Chittagong
	Sawer	H B Sawer	Hongkong
	Bangala	J R P Alexander	Rangoon
27	Queda	R H Coope	Bombay
	Ship Arno	W H Midlichap	West Indies.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUG. 29.

FOR LONDON.

Moldavca s—8000 cwts castoreseed 65 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 3000 cwts mussoor, 62 bales skins, Wyngram & Co., 5 bundles gunny bags, Lowther 22 cwts gum, T. V. & Godse Bros; 65 cwts. gum, R. Jaithabhoy; 28 bales skins, R. Moledina; 25 cwts. beeswax & 10 cwts W. C. D. Valleybhoy & Co.; 7 bales skins J. Janmahomed; 62 bales hides and skins, H. N. & H. Essa; 2 bales carpets W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Barra s—2000 cwts, linseed Volkart Bros.

Canara s—2001 cwts poppyseed, E. D. Sassoon & Co,

FOR HAMBURG.

Barra s—516 bales cottonfly and waste, Nonsey Peerbhoy.

FOR GENOA.

Clydesdale s—109 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 1,001 cwt linseed Darsee Nanjee and Co; 75 tons, old iron, Cassinath Sons and Co; 200 tons old iron, A. Hakimji and Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

China s—200 cwt fenugrce Volkart Bros.

FOR VENICE.

China s—1,004 cwt linseed, and 100 cwt jowaree, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Mazagon s—40 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 9 chests opium, E Noordin and Co; 9 chests opium Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 6 chests opium David Sassoon and Co; 29 chests opium M M E Ellias; 7 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

Totomi Maru s—100 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Mazagon s—67 chests opium, A E L Abraham; 56 chests opium, R. S. N. Talati & Co.; 184|1-2 chests opium, E. Noordin & Co.; 70 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 68 chests opium, C. Bomonjee & Co. 17|1-2 chests opium, Sassoon J. David & Co.; 47 chests opium, David Sassoon & Co.; 47 chests opium, C. Ebrahim & Co.; 6 chests opium, Tata & Co.; 6 chests opium, Sassoon J. David & Co.

HOUSEWIFE'S TREASURE.

ZAM-BUK PROVES ITS USEFULNESS IN A BRADFORD HOME.

Mrs M. Waddington, of 11, Westbourne Place, Manningham, Bradford, has several excellent reasons for her gratitude to Zam-Buk, the handy home healer she says :—

"I scalded my hand with boiling fat, and having some Zam-Buk by me, smeared it over my hand and kept the place wrapped up all day. When I took the cloths off I was astounded to find that the place had healed, and was only a little red. It was soon quite better.

"I was taking a pan of coals upstairs, when I fell over a step on the landing, with the result that my finger was very badly crushed under the pan. I kept on the doctoring it, but it did not get any better. The doctor said the bone was damaged, but I have since had the place treated with Zam-Buk and it has quite healed.

"I have also used Zam-Buk to cure a very bad leg. The heat used to make me very bad indeed, and owing to the intense itching, I could not help scratching, and I was afraid of bleeding to death. I used Zam-Buk, and this has been the means of growing new skin over the place. I am now absolutely cured.

Zam-Buk is healing, soothing and antiseptic—Nature's own healing balm for workshop and home.

All chemists and medicine vendors sell Zam-Buk at Re. 1 and Rs. 2/4 per box or it may be had post paid and packed free from the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 30, Strand Road, Calcutta, on receipt of prices Re. 1/2 and Rs. 2/8 per box.

FREE SAMPLE.

Cut out this coupon and send with one anna stamp to the Zam-Buk Co.'s. Head Indian Depot, 30 Strand Road, Calcutta, to obtain a free sample box of Zam-Buk, the greatest healing balm.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 30th August, 1906.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRIGGS—August 21, at Erindale, Vepery, Madras, the wife of G W E Briggs, Allahabad, of a son.

DOWNING—August 24, at "The Lodge" Coonoor, the wife of A K Weld Downing, (Frith Hill Estate, Coonoor), of a daughter.

REILLY—August 23, at Bellary, the wife of H Tempest Reilly, IGS, of a daughter.

ROBINSON—August 22, at Jaipur the wife of Lieut.-Colonel W H B Robinson, Indian Medical Service, of a son.

WALKER—August 26, at Bareilly, the wife of Major A L Walker, R A, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CAMPBELL-ROSS—WILLIAMS—August 16, at Holy Trinity Church, Murree, by the Ven. Archdeacon Gillmore, Lieutenant Ronald Campbell-Ross, 6th Jat Light Infantry, son of Colonel G Campbell-Ross, late of 16th Bengal Lancers, to Evelyn Lucy, daughter of Major A C Williams, Supply and Transport Corps.

DEATHS.

DALGLISH—August 9, at Mauzalay, Lily, the beloved wife of Capt J algleish, A V C.

FLEMING—August 20, at Quetta Lieutenant Andrew Galbraith Fleming, No. 3 Mountain Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery aged 28.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 44m. Sun sets, 6h. 17m. High water 8-40m. 8-27a. Low water, 1-39m., 2-48a.

Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company, "Bella Vista," Cumballa Hill, 10-30 a.m., S. T.

New French Press Company, Marine Street, 3-30 and 3-45 p. m. S. T.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan per s.s. Totomi Maru will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m. on the 1st proximo. Parcel mail for Japan closes at 3-30 p.m. the same day.

ACTING CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE.—It is stated that Mr. Aston, Public Prosecutor at Karachi, and son of Mr. Justice Aston, of the Bombay High Court, has been appointed to act as Chief Presidency Magistrate at Bombay during the absence of Mr. N. W. Kemp on leave.

THE INDO-FOREIGN AGENCY.—We have received a detailed catalogue from this firm in which quite a variety of articles of domestic utility as well as presentation goods have been illustrated and marked at reasonable prices. The show room is located at 111, Meadows Street, and is well worth an inspection. The firm has also a large workshop at Girgaum and undertakes all classes of work. The catalogue does not sufficiently convey to the mind the extent of this business, which can only be realised and appreciated by an inspection.

THE B.S.P.C.A.—During the month of July last 1 horse and 5 bullocks were sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work, at the instance of the Agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the owners; while 21 horses and 56 bullocks were sent to the Rai Sakarbai Dinsha Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel, for curative treatment during the last month. 346 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals, 8 cartmen were fined for overloading their carts and 24 offenders were warned and discharged by the Magistrates.

NEGLIGENT MOTOR DRIVING.—In the Court of the District Magistrate of Thana, yesterday, Mr. J. A. G. Wallis, the District Magistrate, enquired into a case in which Pundlik Ganesh, chauffeur of motor vehicle No. 337 was charged with driving a car belonging to Mr. Dwarkhadas Dharamsey in a rash and negligent manner, and thereby causing the death of a Mahar boy near Thakkopar. The accused was further charged with not stopping the car after the accident. His worship, after recording evidence, convicted the accused of the charges set against him, and sentenced him aggregately to a term of three months' simple imprisonment and ordered him to pay a fine of Rs. 50 with the alternative of one month's further simple imprisonment. The accused's license, which expires on the 30th April, 1907, was suspended, and he was declared to be disqualified for obtaining a license for a further period of six months from that date.

A MURDERER COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.—Yesterday, at the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Superintendent Power and Inspector Jebb prosecuted Mukhmood Abdul Ruzak, a Mahomedan, aged 24 years, for committing murder by stabbing one Shira Jamdad, a Pathan, on the early morning of the 20th instant. From facts already reported, it will be remembered that the accused and the deceased lived together in a chawl at Two Tanks. On the night of the 19th instant they slept in the same room. Subsequently they had a quarrel, and at 2 o'clock in the morning neighbours were aroused by cries. They forced their way into the room and found the deceased lying in a pool of blood. Deceased told them that he had been stabbed by the accused. The accused was arrested with the knife with which he had committed the act. The accused was handed over to the police. The deceased was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he subsequently died. His worship committed the accused to take his trial at the ensuing High Court Criminal Sessions.

KILLING A CHILD.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Aston and the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, sitting on the Appellate Side of the High Court, have disposed of an appeal preferred by Bhula Jhala, who was in July last convicted by Mr. S. Padamjee, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, of voluntarily causing grievous hurt to a girl, named Baijee, and voluntarily causing hurt to her father, Bhaijee Punja, and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years for the former, and one month's rigorous imprisonment for the latter offence, the sentences to be concurrent.

It appeared that the accused and the complainant Bhaijee Punja had some dispute about a house which the accused was building. On the morning of the 2nd May last, the two had high words about it, when, according to the complainant, the accused aimed at him a blow with a stick, which hit on the head asmall girl, two or three years old, and then hit him on the elbow. The accused said that, on account of the high words, complainant dashed the girl, his own child, on the plank lying there, just as a dhobee washes his clothes, by catching her legs, with a view to avenge himself on the accused. The result was that the child was killed. The Sessions Judge remarked that this was a most preposterous story, and the most strange part of it was that two witnesses had come forward to depose to this statement. He did not believe it for a moment, nor did the assessors. The direct evidence in the case was that of three witnesses, whose evidence the Sessions Judge had no hesitation in believing. The Assistant Surgeon's evidence, said the Sessions Judge, gave a direct lie to the version given by the accused. Both the assessors found the accused guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder; but the Sessions Judge thought that the offence of the accused, as regards the little girl's death, came under grievous hurt. Accused was convicted and sentenced as mentioned above.

Their lordships summarily dismissed the appeal.

B. B. & C. I. RLWAY

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 11th July 1906, no 504 35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings. (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
Total traffic for the week	Rs. 122,000	Rs. 1,60,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 2,86,000
Or per mile of Railway	247	317	8	567
For previous 1 week of half-year	1,56,000	1,90,000	4,000	3,50,000
Total for 2 weeks	2,78,000	3,50,000	8,000	6,16,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,16,176	1,60,086	1,217	2,85,439
For mile of Rs. dy.	228	335	3	
Total to corresponding date do.	2,71,584	3,73,997	5,926	

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SPORTING NEWS.

THE GREAT EBUOR HANDICAP.

THE GREAT EBUOR HANDICAP PLATE of 1,000 sovs. by subscription of 25 sovs. each, 15ft and only 5 sovs of declared; winners extra; second to receive 100 sovs and the third 25 sovs.—one mile and three quarters.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 29.

The following is the result of the race for the Great Ebor Handicap :—

Golden Measure	1
Mintagon	2
Buckminster	3

The race was won last year by Mr. Sullivan's *The Page* ridden by W. Higgs. Bilioni was second and Bitters third. The time was 3min. 3 1/5 secs. *The Page* it may be noted is half brother to *War Wolf* the winner in 1904.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

The Bombay Gymkhana Tournament

BOMBAY GYMKHANA *vs.* Y. M. C. A.

Another fine afternoon, except for a slight shower which sent spectators to shelter in quick time, and a firm ground favoured the game yesterday which was witnessed by a very fair attendance. Though the game was all in favour of the Gymkhana who pressed throughout, the Y. M. C. A. nevertheless deserve the greatest credit for getting a team together at all and making the entry one more than was the case last year. Ignorance of the rules was evident amongst some of them but there was no fault to find with their pluck and the determination of their tackling.

The Gymkhana team this year is a very fair one and on what we have seen they would compare very favourably with the S. W. Borderers who won on Tuesday. Baker is the pick of the three-quarter line, whereas in Ash they have a half quite out of the common, and the forwards are all hard-workers headed by Cadell, Shanks, Roy and Rutherford.

Once more Arnot got the game started to time at 6 p.m. and the Gymkhana immediately got to work. Baker was pulled up after a nice run, and Palmer treated likewise, as he was on the point of getting over, but eventually they scored from a scuffle on the line, which Baker failed to convert. A moment later Palmer got possession on the left wing and got over near the flag, Baker again failing with the kick. During a scrum which followed the drop out, Gunn was most glaringly off-side, and Roy attempted a place-kick and an excellent kick struck the right post, but Cadell dashing up fell on the ball near the right touch line and Roy failed with a difficult kick. Ash next came within an ace of scoring, but when falling on the ball it was kicked dead and this led to the

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THU SDAY, AUG. 30, 1906.

THE WAR STORES INQUIRY.

LAST mail brought the text of the report of the Royal Commission appointed to investigate the South African War Stores scandal, of which we have had brief telegraphic summaries. The Commission did not find the whole of General Butler's allegations to be fully substantiated but it did find that the War Office had made blunders and that a wide-spread system of corruption prevailed. The Commissioners, over whose deliberations Mr. Justice Farwell presided, estimate the total preventible loss to the home tax-payers, involved by the contracts, at something between three-quarters of a million and a million and a quarter sterling. Certain errors which the Commissioners specify are declared to have been due to a deplorable and complete want of co-ordination and divorce of interest between the different departments of the War Office. Then as to the general conduct of business in the Supplies Office at Pretoria, the Commissioners make many adverse comments. They, however, state that they have found no evidence of the existence of favoured contractors in the sense in which these words appear to be used in the Butler report. The Quartermaster-General (Sir C. Mansfield Clarke), they consider undertook a serious responsibility when he recalled Colonel Morgan and substituted for him Colonel Hipwell. They hold Sir F. Marzials, as Accountant-General at the War Office, responsible for failing to provide some financial supervision over the Director of Supplies. The Commissioners do not attach much blame to General Lyttelton as the General Officer Commanding. They find Honeyball, Beavan, and Mills all guilty of corruption in the matter of receiving bribes, and say that there remains ample evidence of a wide-spread system of corruption. Lastly, charges of receiving bribes are proposed against Captain J. Hopkins, Lieutenant-Colonel Hamnett, A. S. C., and the case of Captain Douglas Jones calls, they say, for explanation. The report itself is a voluminous document for the Commissioners were not only anxious to get at the truth of things but also to make the result of their inquiries clear to the public who have to pay the bill, and they do this in a fearless way, leaving it open, however, to the handful of persons, whose names appear, to take such steps as they may chose to clear themselves. On the other hand those who have been wrongfully accused are cleared by the Commissioners. "Although we have had to report that large losses have occurred by reason of the inept management of the Supply and Pay Departments," they say "we can also report that there is no evidence that any of the officers in charge of these departments or any officer holding His Majesty's Commission, with the exception of those mentioned below, have received any bribe or inducement, pecuniary or otherwise, from any contractors or contractor's agent." They do not consider it surprising that Sir William Butler and his colleagues, in a report made by them as a Departmental Committee to the Secretary of State, should have thought the circumstances connected with Colonel Morgan and his brother and Meyer and the general conduct of business in the office of the Director of Supplies, so suspicious as to justify them in suggesting possible dishonesty on the part of the Commissioned officers in charge. But no evidence of dishonesty against them was adduced.

Payments to non-commissioned officers were frequent, and the three most important clerks in the Supplies Office at Pretoria were found to have been feathering their nests by "letting things run smoothly" or expediting transactions of one kind or other. Ample evidence of a wide-spread system of corruption of the type indicated was forthcoming and it also transpired that, while the cases in which a commissioned officer took money from a contractor are very rare, the paragraph in the Army Service Corps regulations forbidding social intercourse with contractors was disregarded even by officials holding responsible positions. Such conduct, though far removed from corruption, is condemned as "extremely reprehensible and cannot fail to diminish an officer's regard for the public interest of which he is a trustee." And another remarkable observation will attract attention wherein the Commissioners, commenting on the conduct of various officers, say: "We consider that Colonel Hipwell, Captain Limond, and Major Walton have not properly appreciated that it was their duty to protect the public and to act as trustees of the money which they were dispensing. It has been urged with truth that they and other officers also had been very hard worked during the war, and were 'tired men'; but the faults of their administration, in our opinion, spring from other causes—irresponsibility, indifference, and want of intelligence. No private firm could avoid bankruptcy if it allowed its agents to deal with business matters in the mode in which these three officers have dealt with the purchase and sale of supplies." That is true enough, but no private firm would permit absolutely inexperienced men, amateurs in fact, to conduct its business.

That particular paragraph explains the whole position. It shows plainly enough the defects of the present system of employing military officers, whose whole training has been anything but that required for trading purposes, in the capacity of merchants and store-keepers. Mr. Haldane's new scheme may tend to remove this great defect, if his suggestions are ever carried out. Anyhow the absurdity of placing military officers in charge of stores and making them responsible for contracts is sufficiently manifest. They are not tradesmen, or merchants, much less financiers, and the sooner the War Office realises the necessity for keeping every military officer and non-commissioned officer to his legitimate work the better it will be all round. Lord Kitchener gets credit for being a man of business, and it is pointed out that, had Lord Kitchener remained in South Africa, all contracts made by the Director of Supplies above the limits set forth in the Circular of 1901 would have come before the financial adviser, Major Armstrong, for revision before their final acceptance. The services of such an officer, the Commissioners think, were of vital importance to a General Officer Commanding, not only during the war, but in the subsequent period of demobilisation and disposal of supplies and stores. When, however, Lord Kitchener left South Africa, and the command was divided, General Lyttelton taking the new Colonies, General Settle Cape Colony, and General Featherstonhaugh Natal, the detailed arrangements necessary for carrying the scheme of division into operation did not receive immediate attention at the War Office. The Finance Department of the War Office issued no instructions at all and confusion followed. The Accountant-General is held responsible. The War Office too comes in for a share of blame for having abandoned the arrangements deemed necessary by Lord Kitchener for the supervision of purchases, an organisation for sales in the Sales Department and the Supplies Office. The War Office, however, failed to issue proper instructions to Major Armstrong, the second organisation was destroyed, and the Supplies Office was weakened by Colonel Morgan's recall —another striking illustration, the Commissioners say, "of the absence of inter-communication, of common action, or of common interest between the various departments of the War Office." The Commissioners lay particular stress on this point, adding :—"The Quartermaster-General undertook a serious responsibility when he recalled Colonel Morgan and sustituted for him Colonel Hepwell; but when this had taken place it became a matter of the first importance that the Finance Department should provide at once for some financial supervision over the Director of Supplies. Apart from individual *laches*, both these errors were due to a complete want of co-ordination and divorce of interest between the different departments of the War Office." The enquiry, which the Commission carried out, served primarily to show that the system of supply is utterly deficient and that it is in need of immediate re-organisation.

THEN AND NOW. SYDNEY SMITH once remarked, in reference to his brother Robert, whose Indian career was in the highest degree fortunate and prosperous: "What a glorious possession for England that India is. My brother Bobus comes to me one morning when I am in bed, and says he is going there, and wishes me good-bye. I turn round, go to sleep for sometime, and when I awake, there he is again standing by me, hardly at all altered, with a large fortune." Read in the year 1906, there is a fine irony about this sentence not at all intended by the reverend speaker. Those were the days when three voyages made the fortune of a Captain of one of the Honourable Company's merchant ship, and when the term, "merchant prince" exactly described the position and mode of life of those who founded, or carried on, great mercantile houses in the East. The Indian Nabob, as he used to be called, was a famous character in novels and plays at a time when Theodore Hook was one of the most brilliant novelists in England, and the Ingoldsby Legends were being written in a quiet country parsonage. Hook describes the retired Nabob as rolling in wealth, giving splendid entertainments, and often some grand dinner, loftily ordering round "more carriages" to convey his guests home. Who makes a fortune in India now? Hardly the merchant who complains of trade as almost hopelessly stagnant. Not the owners of steamers when freight is a mere mockery and delusion. The old retired Generals, who, during a bloodthirsty Indian career, were supposed to have shaken the pagoda-tree so vigorously and to such good purpose, are succeeded by quiet looking men with large families who finish a blameless life respectably at Cheltenham or Bath, and devote what energies India has left them to bringing up their children as well as they can. If these retired warriors are bachelors, then the mild dissipations of the Club and an occasional visit to the theatre fill up the sum of their lives. Yet there is still one class in India, whose palmy days have not yet become a memory of the dim past. Senior members of the Civil Service have no cause to grumble at hard times. An up-country Judge, the great man of the station in which he resides, and to the people of which he lays down the law, in court and out of court, is a being to be held in reverence. Very likely he has been so long in one station that he resents it as something personal if any new comer expresses an opinion as to the climate, or weather, both of which he has taken under his especial charge. By dint of great management he can make his office work last almost two hours a day, and as he draws his large monthly salary, he must chuckle over the idea that he is one of the very few people left in India who find it pays them to stay there.

THE BOMAY FISHERMEN. IT may be remembered that when the Prince and Princess of Wales passed along Hornby Road, whilst driving from the Apollo Bunder on their first landing in India, they passed under, amongst many others, an arch from which fluttered silver fishes. This was erected by the Bombay Kolis of whom Mr. V. P. Ribeiro, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests in Hyderabad (Sind), has contributed an interesting little account to the *Agricultural Ledger* which is being officially published. Actually the article, for as regards length it is little more, bears the prosaic title of *Crotalaria Juncea Linn.* The Kolis are a fairly widespread race divided into a large number of tribes which extend from Guzarat to Ratnagiri, while they are found as far inland as Pandharpur and Khandesh. Now fishing is not the sole occupation of the tribe. A section of it, which settled just north of Bombay, devoted itself to this industry, and the market of the town has kept them busy, but in other parts they are looked upon rather as skilled husbandmen. The work of the fishermen, with whom we are chiefly concerned here, shows a remarkable degree of enterprise which perhaps is most easily understood by remembering that those connected with the sea always develop shrewdness and independence as a marked characteristic. The nets used are obviously the evolution of one original principle adopted to local requirements. There are three or four distinct shapes, and these are not only devised for different fish but for different waters. There seems to be little evidence of special changes to come up to Western ideas and, generally speaking, the Kolis can be said to have found out the best methods of fishing, similar to those in use all over the world where steam had not destroyed the art and made it into nothing but a business.

"IMPERIAL STRATEGY." THE Military Correspondent of the *Times* has reproduced, through Mr. John Murray's agency, his contributions on army matters—"as a small contribution towards some of the most pressing military problems of the day." The Correspondent tells us he was asked to embark upon a more ambitious enterprise than that which he now offers us—to compile a treatise on the art of war. But he modestly observes this was a book for which he had neither the competence, the leisure, nor the inclination. Moreover the art of war ranges over too wide a field to come within the compass of intelligence of any man, including, as it does, the whole horizon of human knowledge which extends daily with indeterminate limits in almost every direction. "To pretend to conquer such a wide domain is to pretend to master space and to dominate the infinite." Then the writer has had nearly a quarter of a century's experience of many armies in many lands and what he gives us is valuable. We do not know by what experience he claims to write on the defence of India, but he does so, regarding it as undoubtedly the most serious liability that has ever been incurred by the British Army. He has sought to popularise the problem of India's defence by offering an original and a preliminary study of it in as concise and simple a form as the nature of the case admits, illustrating the text by a map which contains all the main features of the most interesting military frontier in the world.

GOOD rain has fallen in the Punjab, particularly in the districts where it was most needed.

OUR Bhownagar correspondent reports intense heat but favourable progress of the crop. Swarms of locusts have appeared at Goga, but the villagers have, to a great extent, smoked them out with fire-works and the other usual means.

"FORGIVE me if my words are few. It is work and not words that the public expect from us," began Sir Guru Dass Bannerjee in presiding at the inaugural ceremony of the Bengal National College. He then proceeded to deliver a speech of 5,763 words filling six columns of print in the native newspapers.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 14th July, amounting to Rs. 1,608, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 716. The total earnings from the 1st of July to the 14th of July were Rs. 4,071, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 402.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 14th July, amounted to Rs. 3,186, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 267. The total earnings from the 1st of July to the 14th of July were Rs. 6,486, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 196.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 14th July amounted to Rs. 10,845, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 750. The total earnings from the 1st of July to the 14th of July were Rs. 22,193, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 896.

A STATEMENT having appeared in the Press that Mr. A. G. Fraser, a son of Sir Andrew Fraser, and Principal of Trinity College, Kandy, was suffering from sleeping sickness and was proceeding to England for treatment, that gentleman writes to the Colombo papers to contradict the rumour. The only foundation for the rumour was that the trypanosomes connected with sleeping sickness had been found in his blood; but as he is going Home for rest and treatment, there is little probability of his reaching the sleeping sickness stage.

Mr. Benjamin Burns, who has just died at Berwick, served for fifty years in the same boot warehouse. Throughout forty-seven years he was never absent a day, not even taking a holiday.

THE Westminster Glee Singers, under the direction of Mr. Edward Branscombe, will pay Calcutta another visit, opening at the Theatre Royal in January, 1907. Some of the old favourites, notably Madame Marie Hooton, Mr. Sterndale Bennett, and, of course, Mr. Branscombe, will make a welcome re-appearance, but there will be three or four newcomers, and the choir of boys will be augmented.

THE working of the Baudot telegraph instruments, during the monsoon, has given entire satisfaction to the authorities, and eight new sets of apparatus have been ordered from Home. These will be installed between Calcutta and Allahabad, Calcutta and Rangoon, Calcutta and Bombay and Calcutta and Madras. There is already a set working between Bombay and Calcutta *via* Madras, and this, it may be remarked, is the longest line in the world worked by Baudot instruments.

THE motor-car has been put to a new use. A band of New York swindlers have been making large sums out of the pool-rooms by motor-horn signalling. They arranged to get the results from the race-courses a few minutes ahead of the telegraph lines, and then to rush past the pool-rooms on fast motor-cars, signalling the winners by a coded number of toots. This enabled their confederates inside to make bets on certain winners. The swindle was disclosed by one of the band confessing.

THE customers of the American candy shop in the Potsdamerstrasse, in Berlin, have had the pleasure of eating sweetstuff served by a niece of President Roosevelt, Miss Maud "Roosevelt Le Vinson. The regular assistants suddenly deserted and the American girls in Berlin were faced with a candy famine. The President's niece leapt into the gulf. She put on an apron and went behind the counter, and proceeded to serve chewing-gum and other necessities of life with ten shop-girl power.

MAKING an appeal for the Manx Church Sustentation Fund at Braddon, Bishop Stretton told an interesting story. When he was appointed by the late Marquess of Salisbury, the latter asked him what he would like to do to mark his episcopacy, and mentioned that there was a great deal of talk about restoring the old cathedral in Peel Castle. The bishop replied that he would like to leave that to his successor, and would do what he could to get a living wage for the clergy. On that Lord Salisbury said, "God bless you"; and said the Bishop, God had blessed his efforts.

Mr. John Long is about to publish a collection of verses by the Marchioness Townshend, entitled "In the King's Garden and other Poems," with a portrait in photogravure of the authoress, and preface by Rev. James Weller. As the writer's name has been so prominently before the public of late, readers will be the more interested to gain some idea of the deeper feelings of this much-tried lady—and in this they will not be disappointed. The verses are pathetic in the extreme, full of thought, and in word-pictures reflecting the character and sensations of one who, though young in years, has learnt that "as gold must be tried by fire so the heart must be tried by pain."

A remarkable Indian snake story is told by the General Sir Thomas Edward Gordon, K. C. B. When asleep at night an officer happened to cast his arm over the side of the bed and was violently awakened by a sharp bite on one of his fingers. Calling for a light, he and the servant who brought it on hasty examination decided that the punctured marks were those of snake-bite, and after tightly bindinghis arm in two places to stop circulation, he proceeded with the servant's assistance to cut off the bitten finger. In the meanwhile his dogcart was made ready, and he was taken quickly to the regimental hospital, where medical treatment was promptly applied. On the surgeon afterwards examining the severed portion of the finger, he pronounced the bite to be that of a rat!

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OUR SERIAL STORY.

FLIES IN THE WEB,

BY

FERGUS HUME.

(Author of "The Mystery of a Hansom Cab," &c.)

CHAPTER VI.

MYSTERIES.

Werner could scarcely believe his eyes. Here in a little-used compartment of Roland Carver's desk were papers connected with the murdered man. Almost without thinking, he examined them. They consisted of an agreement concerning money lent by Jacob Tawse to Mrs. Benhillo: a nine months bill given as security by the landlady, and finally a short memorandum of interest paid monthly. The date of these several papers was January of the current year.

Wondering how such documents had come into the possession of a man with whom they had nothing to do, Jack examined them again closely. In the list of payments, he noted that the last sum for interest amounting to a few pounds had been paid on the first of November. Tawse had been murdered on the eighth. This being the case, the terrible thought crossed his mind that these were some of the papers which had been stolen from the safe. And if that was the case, Roland Carver must know more of the murder than he had hitherto confessed. Report said that Rebecca Mendoza had killed the usurer for the sake of certain papers. Here were some. How had they come into Carver's possession unless he was cognisant of the accused woman's whereabouts? As these thoughts flashed through the startled man's mind Roland re-entered, dressed to go out.

"Hullo, Jack!" he asked, stopping short at the sight of his friend's puzzled face. "What's up?"

"I never knew that you had dealings with Tawse," said Werner in a nervous voice.

"Nor had I. Why do you ask?" Roland crossed and looked inquiringly at the several documents upon which the eyes of Werner were fixed. "And what are these?"

Jack thrust them into Carver's hands. "I found them in the lower part of your desk, while I was looking for an envelope."

Carver glanced at him in a bewildered manner, as he walked to the sofa near the window, and turned over the papers. Then his face grew red, and he looked more bewildered than ever. "You found these papers in my desk?" he asked Jack.

"In the lower cupboard under the flap. See, I have not yet closed the door. What does it mean, Carver?"

"Mean! How on earth should I know what it means?" said Roland sharply. "Tawse—Mrs. Benhillo: an agreement: a bill: a list of payments. Now how the dickens did these get into my desk?"

Apparently the inference to be drawn from the presence of these documents in his desk had not struck him. "Look at the date," advised Jack "The last payment of interest."

"First of November, this year," murmured Roland.

"And Tawse murdered on the eighth."

"Yes, poor beggar, he might have—what do you mean?" he broke off quickly, seeing the look on Werner's face.

"Carver, can't you see. Judging by the date these are some of the missing papers."

"What? Impossible! How could they come here?"

"Has your brother Fred been here since the murder?"

"No. He is still at Bittern. And even if he had—oh, hang it, Jack, don't say that you think Fred killed the man."

"I don't say anything," replied Jack with shrug. "But you and I have started out to find a clue to the mystery of this death, and it seems to me, although I may be wrong, that you hold a very good clue in your hand."

"True enough," said Carver very frankly, so frankly indeed, that Werner who was watching him earnestly felt his suspicions vanish. "But we'll soon see how these documents came here, and then we can learn the reason why they were placed in my desk."

"What do you intend to do?" asked Werner, as Roland touched the button of the bell.

"Do? Why, I intend to dispel your suspicions. I din't kill the man."

"I never said that you did, but—"

"These documents have nothing to do with Fred, but they concern Mrs. Benhillo, and I understood her to hint that she knew something of Tawse. And this is her house, remember, Werner. I was away for a fortnight before and after the crime was committed."

"Then you accuse,"—Werner got no further, as at this moment Jubilee Zeal, looking pretty and pert, entered the room to answer the bell.

"Ask Mrs. Benhillo to come here," directed Roland sharply, and seemed so flustered that Jubilee, always cunning and observant, eyed him in astonishment. "And she," added Roland, when Jubilee was going out, "can tell you if these papers were stolen from the safe."

Jubile closed the door behind her with the last words ringing in her ears. She told her mistress that she was wanted by Mr. Carver, and then placed her ear to the key-hole of the sitting-room. She could hear quite plainly.

"Mrs. Benhillo," said Carver, when the landlady, tall and stately, sailed into the room, dressed in black and looking serene and confident, "my friend Mr. Werner, while searching for an envelope found these papers in the undercupboard of my desk. Look at them."

Mrs. Benhillo with a glance of surprise at her lodger's agitated manner floated to the table and took up the papers to which he pointed. But no sooner had she set eyes on the bill and the agreement then she turned perfectly white.

"Good heavens," said Mrs. Benhillo, retreating to the sofa and dropping heavily on it, as though her legs refused to sustain her further.

"My agreement with that man Tawse."

"Yes," said Roland grimly. "Pray how does it come to be in my desk?"

"I'm sure I don't know," said Mrs. Benhillo, looking very white and desperate. "I never wished anyone to know that I had borrowed money from that man. I have always held my head high, but you will understand, Mr. Carver, that business being bad I was forced to—"

"I am not talking of that," interrupted Roland impatiently. "Your business with Tawse concerns yourself. What I do wish to know is how these papers come to be in my desk?"

"I don't know, I can't say." Mrs. Benhillo rose majestically and her white face flushed. "You don't suppose I would put private papers in your desk, Mr. Carver."

"Not without a reason perhaps," put in Jack quickly.

The landlady turned on him almost savagely. "What do you mean by that, sir?"

"Simply this," rejoined Werner coolly. "Those papers were stolen from Tawse's safe on the night he was murdered, and —"

"You need say no more," cried Mrs. Benhillo, placing one large firm hand on her ample breast which heaved with indignation. "I quite understand. You insinue that I killed this man and—"

"I insinuate nothing of the sort," struck in Werner sharply. "But the police say that Rebecca Mendoza killed her uncle, and—"

"I know nothing of the girl. I never saw her," cried Mrs. Benhillo angrily. "And why these papers should be in Mr. Carver's possession, I cannot say."

"When did you see them last?" asked Roland.

"On the 1st of November, when I went to pay the monthly interest to Tawse," said the landlady glibly, and much more self-possessed. "I always went to Rochester House on the first of every month to pay my interest. Otherwise I should have been sold up. Tawse was a hard and cruel man," she ended vehemently.

"What did Tawse do with these papers at the time?"

"He produced them from his safe, and replaced them in it."

"That was the last you saw of them?"

"Yes, until I set eyes on them here."

"And you don't know how they came to be in my desk?" asked Carver, perplexed by her straightforward story.

"No, I don't."

"I was absent a fortnight both before and after the eighth of November, Mrs. Benhillo. Was anyone in my room while I was absent?"

(Concluded on Page 6.)

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ROUMANIA'S CONDUCT TOWARDS GREECE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

IN my last review of the situation in the Balkans we referred to Roumania's conduct towards the Greek nation and the Greek colonies in Roumania as being most shameful and unscrupulous. I am now giving your readers some historical facts which will enable them to form their own judgment and see how unreasonable Roumania's attitude has been all along.

Some people will perhaps be surprised to hear that not much longer than 43 years ago the Greek language was yet the official language of the Roumanian administration. Up to the 17th century the Slavonic language was current in Walachia and Moldavia. Then two Greek princes, Mathew Bassaravas and Basil Voedodas freed the country from the Slavonic language, but introduced their own which was the language of the educated people and the aristocracy of the Danubian Provinces. It was only during the hegemony of Couza in March 1863 that by a Ministerial decree the Roumanian language was declared the official language in the Courts of Justice and in the religious services of all the churches and monasteries.

It is a difficult psychological problem this outburst of jealousy and hatred of the Roumanians against the Greeks and on attempting to explain them the writer regrets to find such manifestation of barbarism in the 20th century without just causes.

Not long ago the Roumanians, or rather the Walachians, considered the Greeks as a sister race, the religious connection with the Greek Church of Christ, as the Greek Church of Constantinople is called, having strongly contributed in the past in binding together all the Christian peoples conquered by the Turks, who considered themselves as one great Christian race, whose life and faith had never been safe since the fatal days of the conquest of Mahomet II, and were gathered under the wing of the Mother Church, their only comforter and protector.

The elder generation of University men still remember that many Walachians sat as brother students with them in the Panepistemion of Athens, and Greek was the tongue in the families in the chief towns of Walachia, where from the times of the conquest of Constantinople the Greek aristocracy and the Greek men of letters and artizans and merchants found refuge and founded colonies which had a civilizing influence from mediæval times to the present days.

Whether the Greeks had a right or not to establish themselves in Roumania I leave the readers, who hear so much of the Open Door policy, to judge themselves. The Greeks had inherited the Great Eastern Empire from the Romans. The strength of the race was equal to the great inheritance, Christianity and Hellenism combined to make the Byzantine civilization which the modern historians have at last begun to appreciate better than the magniloquent Gibbon did in his monumental work. The Greek colonies have always flourished, and in Roumania finding a rich country and a slovenly population they established themselves as great land-owners such as were the two brothers Zappa, who built the palace of Exhibition in Athens and the Great Zappion College for Eirly in Constantinople and who on their death left most of their estates to the educational and philanthropical Institutions of Greece and Constantinople; or as merchants or doctors or artizans. They have been living on very friendly terms with the people of their adopted country up to a few years ago when patriotic politicians who have not gone further in their views of international comity than the celestial Mandarins in their attitude to the 'foreign devils,' startled the Government of Athens by an unjust law which did not recognise as statutory persons any associations which acquired the legal status in another country. This meant that in case any Greek who lived in Roumania had acquired landed property there, after his death had bequeathed such property to any association or statutory persons outside of Roumania, the Roumanian Government did not recognise the legatees and stepped in as *de jure* and *de facto* inheritor of the estates.

A case to the point occurred recently. A patriotic gentleman from Thrace, but living in Roumania, died without issue leaving a wife and a nephew as his only near relations. In his will he bequeathed his large estate in three parts, one part to the Greek community of Salonica, the second to that of Janina in Epiros and the third he left to his nephew, but the life-interest of this last legacy was settled upon his wife with the stipulation that if the nephew died without issue his legacy should be devided among the other two communities. The wife survived her husband for 25 years during which time she collected the income of the estates and faithfully transmitted to the abovementioned communities their part according to the will. When she died the nephew continued sending their part of the income to the Salonica and Janina communities until his death. The nephew having died hairless the Roumanian Government at once stepped in and considering that both the uncle and the nephew had left no legal heirs in Roumania, laid their hand on the estates and confiscated them. In vain did the Communities concerned claim their rights in the Roumanian Courts of Justice. They were not allowed even to appear before the Judges and the large estates were swallowed up by the Government of Bucharest without much scruple. This was not the only case. In 1887 Greece had to break off diplomatic relations with Roumania for similar reasons.

In conclusion, Roumania hates the Greeks because they acquire wealth in that country which they sometimes transfer to Greece to support the national Greek institutions. But whoever heard of a nation hating another because some great patriotic men will not forget their mother-country and live and die for her and for her greatness?

If the Roumanian people themselves had any complains against the Greeks, surely the Greeks would not prosper in Roumania, because they have to work with the people in the country and towns and can only do that if they are socially in cordial relations with the people. About five years ago a company of Roumanian students under the leadership of Professor Tosciesco visited Athens and they were cordially received by their brother students of the Athens University, great enthusiasm being displayed throughout their visit by the Roumanian students for the brotherly reception they had in Athens. The youth of a country are the most sensitive people and the first to feel adverse sentiments or political and racial animosities in their country's cause against another people.

The secret of all the troubles should be looked for in the political creeds of ambitious and unscrupulous people. Forgetting all the great debt of gratitude the Roumanians owed to the Greeks for the humane government of their country in the dark times of the subjection, forgetting the light of education and the commercial development of Roumania by the Greek colonists, they show themselves a lot of narrow-minded politicians with no sense or justice or international comity, who envy and hate the Greeks because they hold their own wherever they have been established.

The second point that may explain Roumania's wrath is this. She finds herself surrounded by strong neighbours, North and West, and on the South by the Bulgarian nation which shuts her way, if she had any ambition to spread on the South-East. Her aim however is to become a Black Sea Power and thereby hang on the Turk's neck some day. A second seaport near Constanza would be very desirable for Roumania if Bulgaria would let her have one of her own. But Bulgaria is not likely to do Roumania's bidding for love. So the Roumanian politicians thought that if they could create some interest in Macedonia and then concede this interest to Bulgaria the exchanges desired might be worked by and by, and such interest Roumania thinks she has found in the Coutzovlachs. The Coutzovlachs are a tribe which speaks a dialect of its own, which has many Greek words mixed in it and which sounds like Roumanian, but cannot be understood by Roumanians any more than by the Greeks. The Greeks say that the Coutzovlachs are the remnants of a Dacian tribe and have no racial consanguinity with the Roumanians. The Coutzovlachs have always been under the Patriarch's ecclesiastical care and jurisdiction and are a peasant class, most of whom, especially the men, know and speak Greek and their children are sent to Greek schools. The Roumanians after spending great sums for their propaganda have seen but very poor results, and their last attempt was to oblige the Greek Patriarch to recognise the Coutzovlachs as Roumanians and allow the Roumanian language to be used in the liturgies of the churches in the villages of Coutzovlachs.

(Concluded on page 6.)

GUARDING THE TSAR.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS AT PETERHOF.

More Marked Men.

ANARCHY AND ARSON.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 28.

The guards and detectives have been increased at Peterhof and all stations along the line.

The revolutionaries have sent warnings among others to Colonel Rivain of the Simenovsky regiment, M. Trepoff, M. Pobiedonostzeff and Prince Obolensky.

Arrests in the capital continue to be made on a large scale.

The revolutionary activity was yesterday greater than ever.

Bombs when driving in cabs in Moscow, revolutionaries threw on the Police, wounding three.

A pitched battle took place at Samara, between two thousand revolutionaries and the police, and many policemen and officials were wounded.

Innumerable cases of arson are taking place in the villages, there having been sixty at Elizabethgrad alone in the past week.

A bloody encounter has taken place between the peasants and police at Karlovka in which many were killed and wounded.

VENGEANCE ON TERRORISTS.

LONDON, AUGUST 29.

A self-called "Death for Death Society" has been formed at St. Petersburg and warns the Terrorists that vengeance is imminent for the Stolypin outrage.

LATER.

The "Death for Death Society" in St. Petersburg has given warning to the Terrorists state that the names on the second list includes all the leaders of the Revolutionaries.

It is officially declared at St. Petersburg that the Government will not adopt any weaker policy in dealing with the revolutionaries, however terrible their threats may be.

GREAT INSURRECTION IN OCTOBER.

LONDON, AUGUST 29.

It is stated at St. Petersburg that the insurrection is timed for October. Vast quantities of arms and explosives have been purchased, but action has been thwarted owing to the arrest of a number of the conspirators.

The Tsar and the Grand Duke Nicholas were present at the funeral of General Minn's coffin at his funeral yesterday.

MANIFESTO TO THE ARMY.

A manifesto of the Labour ex-Dumaists to the army says that the soldiers have sworn loyalty solely to the Tsar but the Fatherland which the Tsar has deceived, and the Manifesto urges them to fulfil their oath to the Fatherland and not to the authority of the people.

THE NEW JAPANESE AMBASSADOR.

Early Audience of the King.

LONDON, AUGUST 29.

Baron Komura called on Sir E. Grey yesterday [illegible] and had an interview. He will have an audience of the King probably on the 10th September.

THE WELLMAN EXPEDITION.

LONDON, AUGUST 29

It is confirmed that the Wellmann expedition to the North Pole in his airship has been abandoned.

KING ALFONSO AND THE VATICAN.

Rights in Civil Marriages.

IMPORTANT DECREE.

LONDON, AUGUST 29

The defiance of the opposition of the Vatican, King Alfonso has signed a decree abolishing the obnoxious right of the Church to interfere in civil marriages.

This is regarded as a triumph for Liberalism in Spain.

GERMANY AND BURMA.

Hoisting the Flag at Rangoon.

ATTEMPT TO FOSTER TRADE.

LONDON, AUGUST 28.

The *Times* Berlin correspondent says that the German Hansa from China has been ordered to the Port of Martaban, with the avowed object of the protection of German commercial interests by showing the German flag at Rangoon.

THE CUBAN REVOLT.

Insurgent Leaders Willing to Disband.

LONDON, AUGUST 28.

It is from Havana states that, in view of the proclamation of Amnesty nearly all the insurgent leaders have signified their willingness to disband if personally guaranteed immunity. Many rebels are already returning home, except in the western districts.

SENSATION IN AMERICA.

Failure of a Great Trust.

£1,400,000 INVOLVED.

LONDON, AUGUST 29.

Great consternation has been caused in America, the Knickerbocker Trust Company, one of the strongest financial institutions in Philadelphia, having failed. £1,400,000 sterling being involved.

The president, Mr. Hipple, the most prominent Presbyterian churchman, has committed suicide.

THE GREAT EBOR HANDICAP.

Result of the Race.

LONDON, AUGUST, 29.

The following is the result of the race for the Great Ebor Handicap :—

Golden Measure	1
Gintagon	2
Buckminster	3

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PERSIA AND THE PORTE.

Protest against Turkish Encroachment

LONDON, AUGUST 20,

The Persian Ambassador at Constantinople has vigorously protested against the Turkish occupation of the District of Margovar contrary to the promise of a friendly frontier settlement. The Porte denies the alleged encroachments.

OBITUARY.

The Earl of Lovelace.

LONDON, AUGUST 29,

The death is announced of the Earl of Lovelace.

[Ralph Gordon Noel Milbanke, was the second Earl of Lovelace. He belonged to one of the oldest families of the nobility ; the earliest was Baron Wentworth (1529) ; Baron King and Ockham (1725) and Viscount Ockham (1838). The first Baron King was the nephew of John Locke, the philosopher, and became Lord Chief Justice of Common Pleas and Lord High Chancellor in 1725. The eighth Baron was created Earl of Lovelace. The deceased Earl was born on 2nd July 1839. His mother, Augusta Ada, the first wife of the first Earl of Lovelace was the only child of the sixth Baron Byron, the Poet, who was heiress through her mother to the Barony of Wentworth which descended to her son. The deceased succeeded his father in 1893. He married in 1869 Fannie, daughter of Rev. George Heriot. She having died, he married for the second time in 1880 Mary, the eldest daugher of the Right Honourable James Stuart Wortley. The Earl owned 18,500 acres. His heir is his half-brother Hon'ble Lionel F. King Noel whose mother Jane, the second wife of the first Earl, was the widow of Edward Jenkins of Bengal. The Now Earl was for some time Captain and Adjutant in the ninth Lancers.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE HOSPITALS FOR MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 29.

At the meeting of the Municipal Corporation of Madras, yesterday evening, it was decided to build two infectious disease hospitals for the city. Recent outbreaks of small-pox and cholera demonstrated the necessity to the public.

NEW EXTRADITION ACT FOR TRAVANCORE.

Comes into Force at Once.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 29.

Yesterday's Travancore Government *Gazette* contains Regulation I of the Travancore Legislative Council passed by His Highness the Maharajah on the 22nd instant regarding the extradition of criminals. The usage of the Durbar was the surrender of all persons, criminals or not, for whose arrest the British Resident applied. The legality of this course being questioned this Regulation has been passed authorising the Dewan to order the arrest and surrender by Magistrates, not below first class, of any one required by the British Resident whether a Travancore subject or not. The Regulation comes into force immediately.

TRAVANCORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

New Secretary Appointed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 29.

The Travancore Legislative Council meets on the 14th proximo.

Mr. K. Jacob of the Dewan's office has been appointed Secretary to the Legislative Council.

MADRAS LOAN AND DEPOSIT SOCIETY.

Two Civil Suits for Recovery of Deposits.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 29.

Mr. A. Seddon, through his Solicitors, Messrs King and Josselyn, has filed a suit in the High Court against the East Indian and Anglo-Indian Deposit and Loan Society, Limited, for the recovery Rs. 13,688-3-10, being the amount due to him for principal and interest on three different amounts lodged by him with the said Society. The suit was called yesterday before Mr. Justice Boddam for the settlement of issues.

Another suit for the recovery of Rs. 3,052-11-0 has been filed by Mr. Seddon.

Issues were framed in both the suits.

COURSE OF LAW IN MADRAS.

Rajah's Suit Pending for Ten Years.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 29.

Their Lordships Justice Subramania Iyer and Justice Miller are now engaged in hearing an appeal from Malabar in the suit in which the Rajah of Waluvanad sought to recover a large number of lands from Mungada Kovilagam. The Original Suit was filed in the Malabar Sub-Court in 1895 and has thus taken 10 years for the case to reach the Appellate Court, The machinery of law moves slowly.

ALLEGED CHEATING BY A PIANIST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, AUGUST 29.

John Ross *alias* Mead, a Pianist, who was here recently with his Company, designated the Mead's Comedy Company, was brought from Bangalore by mail this evening to Police custody on a charge of cheating Montgomery's Hotel and others at Secunderabad and will be brought before the Cantonment Magistrate to-morrow.

THE INDIAN HARVEST.

Bumper Crops Expected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 29.

The latest development of the Monsoon is giving rain just where it is most needed. Judging from present appearances, there should be bumper crops all over India, except in those parts of Bengal where the floods have done serious damage.

THE HOME MEMBERSHIP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 29.

Sir Harvey Adamson, on return from his leave in England, will take charge of the Home Membership about the 15th of October.

Sir A. T. Arundel, will leave Simla on the 20th of October.

THE DISTURBANCES IN BENGAL.

STRIKE AT THE JAMALPUR WORKSHOP.

Mob Fired Upon, Two Killed.

SERIOUS DEVELOPMENT EXPECTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 29.

Telegraphic information from Jamalpur states that on Monday evening the majority of the shop coolies of the East Indian Railway works refused to work overtime and created a tremendous disturbance by throwing stones on the remainder of the European and Natives employes. The disturbance ended with six natives being wounded from shots fired out of a gun. The Workshop opened on Tuesday but closed again at 10 o'clock, when the Magistrate of Monghyn arrived. At 3 o'clock the Commissioner of Bhagalpur arrived with a contingent of Military Police.

An early telegram to-day states that the Jamalpur strike seems to be of great magnitude, and that two natives were killed by a volley of buckshot fired, by the Volunteers, on the crowd. The commissioner of Bhagalpur with fifty Military police has arrived, and the men say that a boy was wantonly struck and that they want redress. The other version is that the whole thing was premeditated and the result of inflammatory speeches made by the Calcutta agitators, while visiting railway centres with the view of causing of causing trouble. Serious developments are expected.

THE LOI SHILMAN LINE.

Frontier Strategic Work.

ATTACK ON A CONTRACTOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 29.

A Frontier correspondent writes to the *Civil and Military Gazette*:—Taking all things into consideration, the work on the Frontier Strategic Railway, known as the Loi Shilman Line, is progressing favourably. There is no difficulty now with the tribesmen, the Politicals having settled everything. Mehdi Shah, a resourceful and veteran contractor of the Attock District, has got most of the work on this line, and is doing all he can to push on the earth-work, which has made considerable progress. Work on the tunnel is also going on apace. But the heat is intense, and the men who have to work in the tunnel find the atmosphere almost suffocating. To help the coolies to work within the tunnel with ease, engineers have ordered two mining fans, which have arrived, and are shortly to be erected in position. By means of these fans a breeze will be forced into pipes, which will carry the moving air into the hole where the workmen are engaged. One tunnel has already been pierced. A bridge has to be built over the Shabidmiana nullah, where the head-quarters of Nos. 2 and 3 sub-divisions are established. A contract for this work has been given to one Hukam Chand, who commences work at once.

There are rumours that a second division will be shortly organised to push on work beyond the present limit. This may mean some trouble with the tribesmen again. But it may be assumed that no such step will be taken unless and until pucca arrangements can be made with the people concerned.

A few days ago a contractor, Shahzada Khan by name, who had been working at Shabidmiana had his tent raided at night. Both sides used fire-arms and in the scuffle the raiders are said to have lost one of their members. The raiders succeeded in robbing the contractor of Rs. 1,200 in sovereigns and notes, and also carried away almost all his belongings. The tent was pitched at an isolated place, far away from camp, which is guarded by the Militia. An enquiry is being made as to what tribal section the raiders belonged to.

CHOLERA IN SECUNDERABAD.

Almost Disappeared.

EFFECT OF RECENT RAINS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, AUGUST 29.

It is pleasing to report that cholera has almost entirely disappeared from Secunderabad, as a result of the recent heavy rains and complete change in the weather. There has only been only one mild case in the Native quarters since yesterday. Rumour has been rife in Hyderabad that the late Mr. Gribble succumbed to cholera. This is absolutely wrong, as he died from exhaustion following acute dysentery.

SIMLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Through Trains Resumed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 29.

Through trains were run on the Kalka-Simla Railway on Monday and Tuesday. The passengers had to alight at one point only, and walk across a bridge as some fears were entertained as to its stability. Empty trains were, however, passed over in safety.

THE FORGERIES ON MESSRS. COX AND CO

Sentence Commuted to Four Years.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, AUGUST 29.

Sergeant-Major Lloyd's appeal was disposed of this morning by the Hon'ble the Resident, whose decision was to the effect that the confession made by the accused was, in his opinion, irrelevant and counted for nothing ; but he felt convinced of Sergeant-Major Lloyd's guilt and, taking all the extenuating circumstances into consideration, reduced the sentence by one year—the sentence now standing as that of four years' rigorous imprisonment.

INDIAN BOTANICAL SURVEY.

Report for the Year 1906-7.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 29.

The report of the Director of Botanical Survey for the year 1905-06 has been published. In Burma the survey was unfortunate. The inhabitants of Pokokkee regarded harmless operations of the plant collector as of a nefarious character, connected with the poisoning of wells, with the result that collecting came to an abrupt conclusion. The work in the other provinces was successful, and much excellent work was done.

THE LATE MR. JUSTICE TYABJEE.

Mahomedan Meetings of Condolence.

MEETING OF THE ISLAM CLUB.

At a special meeting of the Islam Club held on Tuesday evening last it was resolved that "the members of the Managing Committee of the Islam Club express their deep and heart-felt sorrow at the sad death of the Hon. Mr. Justice Budruddin Tyabji, the President of the Club, and places on record their sense of appreciation of the services rendered by him to the Club, and offer sincere condolence to the members of the bereaved family."

It was further resolved that the Honorary Secretaries be requested to send copies of the resolution to Messrs. Amiruddin Tyabji, Mohsin Budruddin Tyabji and Hussein Budruddin Tyabji.

A meeting of the Council of the Bombay Country Tobacco Trade Association will be held to-morrow, 31st inst., at 4 p.m. (B. T.) in the hall of Mr. Motilal Jugaldas Vakil at Kalbadevi Road, opposite Zavchr Baug to express sorrow for the deplorable death of the late Hon'ble Mr. Justice Budroodin Tyebji.

Another meeting of the Council will be held on the 1st proximo in the same hall at 3-30 p.m. (B. T.) to consider how to celebrate on the 4th September 1906 the 82nd birthday of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji (the Hind Dada), to formally establish the Bombay Country Tobacco Trade Association as per resolution passed unanimously in the Public Meeting of the 7th inst., and to submit therein the minutes of the intervening meeting of the Committee for approval.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 29.

The Members of the Mussulman Boarding House Committee, the boarders and other Mahomedan gentlemen of Allahabad assembled at a meeting, held on Tuesday in the Library Hall of the Boarding House and passed a Resolution, expressing their heart-felt sorrow at the loss their community has sustained owing to the sad and untimely demise of the late Mr. Justice Tyebji. Telegrams of sympathy were sent to Mr. Mohsinuddin Tyebji, C. S., the eldest son and to A. N. Hyderi, the nephew of the deceased and a member of the Mussulman Boarding House Committee.

TRICHINOPOLY MUSLIMS' SYMPATHY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 29.

A meeting of the Muslims of Trichinopoly was held on Monday evening to express the regret of the community at the death of Mr. Justice Tayebji and to offer condolence to the bereaved members of the deceased's family,

THE MYSORE CIVIL SERVICE.

Examination Board of Management.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 29.

The Mysore Government have appointed the following gentlemen to form the Board of Management of the Mysore Civil Service Examination, 1906.

President—Mr. E. Maconochie, I. C. S.

Secretary—Mr. J. Wier, M. A.

Members.—Mr. H. J. Allen, M. A. ; Mr. J. Cook, M. A.; Rai Bahadur M. Rangachari, M.A., the Revd. W. Skinner, M. A., and Mr. J. C. Tait, M. A.

The Board will appoint examiners, discuss and approve papers drawn up by the examiners, and perform all functions and frame rules for the guidance of examiners in all matters not expressly provided for. The President shall have the discretion to act, either on his own responsibility or with the concurrence of the gentlemen on the Board.

MILITARY INTELLENGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 29.

Captain F. W. Gossett is transferred from the 27th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Athlone, to J. Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, at Rawalpindi.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. O'Donnell, Indian Army, has been selected for appointment as Assistant Adjutant-General, Lucknow Division.

Lieutenant-Colonel L. A. Waddell, Indian Medical Service, has been permitted to cancel his application to retire from the service.

Captain Field, 61st Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, and Lieutenant Dunsterville, 77th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, have been selected for the Gunnery Staff Course at the Ordnance College, Woolwich.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A WEEKLY meeting of the members of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoolla presiding. Amongst the members present were Sir Sassoon J. David, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoolla, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldass D. Thackersey, Mr. James MacDonald, Mr. W. L. B. Souter, Mr. Kalliandass Keshavelass, Drs. N. N. Katrak, K. E. Dadachanji, and D. B. Master, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Municipal Commissioner and Mr. M. N. Wadia, Municipal Secretary.

RESERVOIRS AND WATER LEAKAGE.

Consideration was given to the following letter to the Chairman from Mr. A. Hurley in connection with the Hurley Patent Stone Composition for stopping the Leakage from the water reservoirs :—" I assure you, Sir, that my statement is not a mere trade phrase but is an accomplished fact, and to put my statement to a test, I am prepared to take up any portion of these Reservoirs, say, for instance, one of the most leaky filters at either Malabar Hill or Bhandarwada Hill, and I guarantee to stop all existing leaks if you are prepared to favour me with the nature and dimension of these defects shown on a plan. Of course I do not think it necessary to point out to you that after my making the filter (or whatever work you are pleased to entrust to me) perfectly water-tight I am to expect the terms I will mention on receiving the plans and specifications from you, you will be at liberty to try every sort of known Hydraulic Test and satisfy yourself that the work is a thorough success."

The Executive Engineer's memorandum to the Commissioner on the subject was as under:—"Mr. Hurley's letter scarcely calls for serious comment, his knowledge being limited and many of his statements far from accurate. If the Corporation desire to do the work by contract, it should be based upon the principle of no payment until the whole of one filter or reservoir has been proved to be absolutely watertight and this for a fixed and previously agreed sum. The test also should be previously stated and should be that the filter, reservoir or other chamber shall hold water for 24 hours without showing any fall of level unless where exposed to the sun, and in that case an allowance to be made for evaporation equal to the loss proved to be taking place in a floating basin 3 ft. square and 12 inches in depth."

The Deputy Executive Engineer's opinion on the subject was that this kind of work would probably be more satisfactorily executed departmentally than if entrusted to outside agency.

The whole correspondence was recorded.

PLANTING FRUIT TREES ON HIGHWAYS.

The meeting considered a letter to the Corporation from Mr. U. L. Sayani, in which was forwarded the following extract from *Tit Bits* regarding the planting of fruit trees on highways:—"Fruit Trees on highwys.—One of the ways for beautifying the country in the Grand Duchy of Baden without any ultimate expense to the taxpayer is the planting of fruit trees along the Government highways. These are cherry, apple, pear, and in some places walnut trees. The trees are planted 32 ft. apart along each side of the road, and when the fruit is ready for market it is sold at public auction on the trees, the purchaser being obliged to harvest it at his own expense."

Mr. Sayani enquired whether something similar could not be done in Bombay.

It was resolved to forward the matter to the Commissionar for favour of his remarks.

SAMUEL Byerley, a poor married clerk with several children, to whom the Treasury Department allotted over £1,000,000 of Panama land bonds, disposed of his options, says the *Telegraph's* New York correspoondent, at a profit of £2000. His only expense has been a two-cent postage stamp.

SATARA NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, AUGUST 28.

SATARA has been making full use of the break in the rains by indulging in a mixed handicap tennis tournament as usual. There was much grumbling over the handicaps, but the result proved that the committee had carefully weighed the capabilities of the various players. Mrs. Kennedy and her partner, Mr. Bromfield, I.C.S., after a hard tussle won in the finals against Mrs. Duxbury and Mr. Roper, by two sets to one, the win being a very popular one.

We are fortunate enough to be able to raise five cricket teams in the station, the 110th Mahratta Light Infantry, the Gymkhana Union Club, and the High School, being always present, and now the new musketry class has arrived, and, if reports are true, can raise a very useful team.

Saturday before last, August 18, the Regiment played their opening match against the Gymkhana, beating them by nine wickets. For the latter Colonel Bell (33) and Gwnn (31 not out) were the principal scorers, while Shuttleworth (54 not out) and Heath (36 not out) secured success for the former. On the following Thursday, the Regiment tried conclusions with the Union Club, and after making 131 (Heath 42, and Gwnn 35) were well beaten by seven wickets, Bhusari 44, Mutalik 32, and Vergi 29, being the chief scorers for the Union Club. Colonel Caulfeild and the officers were "At Home" on both occasions, while the Band of the 110th Light Infantry played a choice selection.

On Saturday (25th) the Gymkhana played the High School, Past and Present, but unfortunately the game was spoilt by the rain ; the High School winning the toss took first knock, making 56 all out ; it rained fairly steadily all through their innings, and the ground was on the muddy not to say slushy side, and it now announced to pour harder, putting an end to all things. It was bad luck, as it was the opening day of the new pavilion. Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Tristram being "At Home" for the occasion with the Band of the 110th Light Infantry in attendance. The keenness that some of the ladies show in games is much appreciated by the players. There is always a large gallery of the fair sex and a certain five ladies have watched every game from beginning to end.

Another disappointment was that there was very little chance of gauging the capabilities of the new comers, though they certainly have some bowling talent which is greatly needed in the Station. Last Friday (24th) the Regiment played the Musketry Class at hockey and beat them by seven goals to four on a very muddy and slippery ground, while it rained without ceasing ; the Class evidently has the making of a good team, and the Regiment will have to do all they know to keep up their unbeaten record in the Station. Heath played a good game, shooting most of the goals for the Regiment.

We have now had our average rainfall and everybody is looking forward to a break ; the place is beautifully cool and green and looks very pretty. It is always a wonder to the inhabitants why people from hot up-country stations do not come here in the rains. The climate is excellent and the place healthy ; bungalows at present would be a difficulty, but when the Regiment leaves in October, there will be plenty of accommodation ; also there is plenty of scope for social events in the way of a Gymkhana, Race-course, Polo-ground, Golf Links, and very fair sport can be had within easy reach, in the jungles round Khas and in the Kovia Valley. There are many hill stations we know, which besides being ruinously expensive have not half the attractions of Satara.

AN INTERESTING PRESENTATION.

LAST evening the employes of the *Bombay Gazette* Office and Steam Printing Works presented an address and an elegant silver flower bowl to Mrs. Grattan Geary, who, since the death of Mr. Grattan Geary on the 6th September 1900, managed the business affairs of both the newspaper and the printing establishments, and who is now about to proceed home. At a gathering of all hands last evening, Mr. Pliuston, the Editor, was invited to preside and in a few introductory remarks, called upon Mr. Narayan Wasudeo Ghumre, Superintendent of the Printing Department, to read the address, which was as follows :

To Mrs. Charlotte Geary, Late Proprietress of the *Bombay Gazette* and Steam Printing Works, Bombay.

RESPECTED MADAM,—We, the undersigned Employes of *The Bombay Gazette* beg leave to approach you, on the eve of your departure from India, after severing your connection with the business of *The Bombay Gazette*—the oldest established, most renowned, and popular Journal in India—to express our heartfelt sense of esteem, respect, and gratitude for the kind and considerate manner in which you have treated us during the time you administered the affairs of the Office and the Press.

It redounds infinitely to your credit that six years ago, after the deplorable death of your beloved husband, our worthy Master, the late Mr. Grattan Geary —for whose loss we all yet keenly feel, and who so very ably and successfully conducted the paper and was well-known everywhere as one of the most experienced and ablest of Journalists and an apt exponent of Public Opinion—you, though plunged in grief by the sad and untimely bereavement, with remarkable courage, personally took up the entire management of the Office and carried on your husband's business with great perseverance and foresight, combined with admirable zeal, energy, and tact, and praiseworthy literary talents and sterling qualities of head and heart and that too, to such an extent, under trying and unfavourable circumstances, that no other lady could ever have been able to sustain the burden and responsibilities thereof.

Madam, allow us to offer you this humble present as a very small token of our appreciation of your many kind acts towards us and of your considerate and generous treatment of us.

Lastly, we wish and pray that the Almighty may shower upon you and your dear sons the choicest of His blessings, and grant you and them long life, happiness, and prosperity.—We beg to remain, Madam, Your most obedient servants,

THE EMPLOYES OF "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Bombay, 29*th August* 1906.

The address, which was enclosed in an elegant casket, together with the silver flower vase with an appropriate inscription, was then presented to Mrs. Geary amidst the enthusiastic cheers of those present. She was garlanded and presented with a bouquet of flowers by Mr. Framjee, Advertisement Printer, while Mr. N. D'Mello, Superintendent of the News Department, handed the bowl.

Mrs. Geary, in acknowledging the presentation, expressed her gratification at the grateful feelings which had prompted her employes to make it. She thanked all for their appreciation of what she had done. She had done her best in the interest of the establishment as well as of those who assisted her in conducting it. In conclusion she wished them all happiness and success. With these remarks, she drank to the health of the *Gazette* employes.

Mr. Carlton Stubbs, Assistant Editor, on behalf of the employes, proposed the health of Mrs. Geary, and thanked her for her good wishes.

The proceedings closed with light refreshments and the distribution of flowers.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A RAILWAY COOK.

Accused Smith Acquitted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 29.

At the High Court Sessions, to-day, before Mr. Justice Casperss and a special jury composed entirely of Europeans, the trial concluded of the case in which John Smith, a soldier fireman on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, was charged with the murder of a Native cook at the Khurda Road Station running room, by cutting his throat on the night of 26th June last. The Judge in summing up said : "The plain question was whether the accused cut deceased's throat as alleged. The jury had to consider whether Smith's *alibi* of having been at the Station when the murder was committed was proved and whether anyone else in the running room might not have committed the crime."

The jury after retiring for ten minutes delivered a unanimous verdict of "not guilty." His Lordship in discharging Smith said the latter had passed through a severe ordeal. Shortly before the occurrence Smith had been very intemperate and his Lordship hoped the result of the trial and ordeal would in future cause him to avoid intemperance. The Court was crowded with Europeans who congratulated Smith on his acquittal.

FIGHTING THE PLAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A little too much, it is feared, has been said of late of properties of "Pesterine" in killing rat fleas. It is quite right what Sir Pherozesha said that once driving away the insects from the place, does not mean that they will not reappear with the re-appearance of other rats, or they could be brought in by other domestic animals such as cats and dogs, who have fleas on them. Efforts, as Mr. Phadye correctly said, should be made to find out whence and under what circumstances plague germs appear, and when plague epidemic disappears from places, to all appearances, where then the germs lurk, which in many cases are brought out again by rats? Experiments have shown that Sun-light and heat kill the germs very readily, and that India's hot sun and winds abate the epidemic greatly if not kill out plague where it has been raging. So the most important question is, where do the rats get the infection first before they impart it to the fleas? Facts have come under observation, that the first appearance of plague commences with rats, probably brought out from underground burrows and drains and such like places, and rats begin to die quite as a warning to vacate the houses.

Again, it is a known fact that human beings catch the infection from one another when plague patients are visited in confined or badly ventilated rooms or houses. The infection in such cases cannot be said to be carried by fleas, as it is an unusual thing to find fleas on the human bodies. Further, how do the fleas pass on the bacterial germs in their blood or their stomachs on to the creature they bite, because after the bite the flea sucks the blood of the bitten animal? It is not known there is anything in its organism like the salivary gland as in mosquito, which this insect injects while biting, and with it injects into the bitten animal the malarial germs found in its saliva. How then do the plague germs pass from the flea into the bitten animal? Simply by its bite!

These are several of the matters which will have to be explained beforehand, before much good can be expected from the measures for the eradication of Plague. The first animal against which a systematic crusade will have to the carried all over the country, is the rat. If one rat is killed hundreds of fleas are and can be killed with each. Phenyle Solution is known to kill fleas, as is ordinarily seen when dogs and cats are washed with Phenyle water, But then do the plague bacteria not float in the atmosphere, and are they not thence taken up by animals by respiration or sores bruises on the hands and feet? The glands swollen in plague cases are in the upper part of the thigh, in the arm pit, or neck. From where and how can plague bacteria be considered to have been drawn in the system in these parts? Instances are known where bedding and clothes being taken from plague cases and used after by individuals have given them the plague. At Hubli it was mentioned that an individual script a dead body of a new *sadee* and that gave the start to plague in the place, by another wearing it. In Sholapur plague sprang from bundles of grass brought into the place from a plague-infected town in which dead rats were found. Similarly plague cases occurred in Marseilles from dead rats being found in imported rag-bales from India. Cases are known where articles of clothing taken from plague infected places, probably with plague bacteria in them, brought the plague infection in places where there was none before. One acknowledged means to escape plague infection, which is pretty widely known is to live in open and well ventilated places, and this saves people contract of plague, even if there be plague in the neighbourhood. The worst places for plague are closed houses and huts, not allowing free ventilation, and night is the time when attacks occur most, as then probably even the solitary doorway of a poor man's hut is often found closed.

The general experience all over India concerning plague is, that during the hot months, when we have the hot winds and sun's burning rays in the country plague subsides or dies away completely. Why should the heating process of the atmosphere of houses and places of abode, by artificial heat-producing agencies should not have a similar effect? Some time ago an Indian Doctor spoke of the destructive effect of burning hydro-carbon, but this was discarded on the opinion of a superior Plague Authority. But is it really useless? Was sufficient experiment made for such a condemnation of the process? From all this it appears that we are still very much in the dark as to how plague germs originate, and then pass on to the rats, which latter is the second process ; after which comes rat-flea. The effort therefore must be made primarily to find out the first two things, mentioned above.

Of course the Bombay Corporation may be right in one way to tax their Executive Chief Sanitary Officer. But Bombay does not mean the whole of India, which is groaning under the ravages of the pest from year to year, without being able to discover a remedy. So the earnest and systematic and diligent work of finding out all about plague, rests on the much broader shoulders of the more responsible officers in the country, who must be persistently urged to set up systematic enquiry into the matter, whatever pains and expense may be necessary. It is on the shoulders of the Sanitary Department of an enlightened administration that such responsibility rightly falls, and India looks to it, to be told everything about plague and other epidemics. It is high time that a Sanitary Department should be organised whatever the cost, till we may find its agents in the remotest parts of the country, and the smallest villages, supervising the rebuilding of all places on enlightened sanitary principles, and carrying on research work, watching the process of plague, and other epidemics such as Cholera and Small-pox which visit us regularly carrying destruction wholesale, that sufficient material may be acquired effectively to rid the country of these pests.—Yours, etc.

"Z."

A DASTARDLY ACT.

Attempt to Cut off a Wife's Nose.

ON the Appellate Side of the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston and the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman have disposed of an appeal preferred by Dhula Surta who was in July last convicted by Mr. R. Knight, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, of voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means (two offences,) and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years for an assault on Dhuli, and six months for an assault on Sanku, the sentences to run consecutively.

Mr. Knight, in his finding, said that the charges against the accused were amply proved by the evidence of his wife Dhuli, of her mother Sanku, now dead, and of the strangers, Sursang and Ruva, who pursued and arrested him. That evidence received the fullest corroboration from the blood-stained condition of his clothes, and from the confession which he recorded before the local magistrate two days after his arrest. The story told by the witnesses was clear and simple, and nothing in it seemed to call for comment. It was practically identical with that contained in the confession. The accused was tried and convicted by the First Class Magistrate, who sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months. He appealed to the Sessions Court, and in view of the evident inadequacy of the sentence, the Additional Sessions Judge set aside the conviction and ordered his committal to the Court of Session. The offences of which he was guilty consisted of a brutal and violent assault upon his wife and her mother. He inflicted a serious beating on the younger woman, and made a determined attempt to cut off her nose with the keen and dangerous dagger which he carried—an attempt frustrated, it would seem, by nothing but his ignorance of anatomy. For, instead of attacking the fleshy part of the nose, he applied the knife to the bone at the root, so that, fortunately, both for the woman and himself, he inflicted no injury more serious than a flesh wound and the member remained otherwise intact. Sufficient force, however, was used to damage the bone, but the permanent disfiguration that had ensued was merely trifling. He desisted from his attack, not out of pity or compunction, but because his victim's cries attracted assistance. The attack upon the mother-in-law Mr. Knight regarded as less serious. She tried to protect her daughter, and he dealt her a blow with a heavy iron-ringed stick, which broke her leg. Apart from this he did not injure her, nor did he display towards her the viciousness that characterised the outrage upon her daughter. The trial before Mr. Knight had elicited this much in his favour, that he received considerable provocation, both in words and deeds, from the women. How far his offence might be mitigated by the provocation of his wife's refusal to return home immediately with him, Mr. Knight thought it was difficult to say ; but she admitted that she abused him and that she struck him with a piece of cactus. In passing sentence, Mr. Knight took this provocation into consideration, as well as the circumstance that he had already spent six months in confinement. He was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years and a half.

Their lordships summarily dismissed the appeal.

Sir George Arnytage has been struck by a custom which is common in many parts of America. Speaking at the opening of the model cottages at Clevellys, he said that in Washington nobody fenced his garden and nobody stole his neighbour's flowers, but in England people put themselves in houses and cage themselves round, Gardens could be made more beautiful without fences, and could be seen better.

PARISIAN NOTES.

THE ANDRE-NEGRIER DUEL.

Great Heat on the Capital.

A FAMOUS CENTENARIAN DEAD.

PARIS, AUGUST 10.

SINCE yesterday Queen Maria Christina, mother of King Alfonso of Spain, her daughter, the Infanta Maria Teresa, and the latter's husband, Prince Ferdinand, have been on French territory. They motored with their suite in two motor-cars from San Sebastian Yesterday, their destination being kept a secret. Towards noon the Queen-Mother and those accompanying her arrived at the Basilica of Lourdes. This they visited, and remained in the town overnight. Early this morning the Royal party attended Mass in the Basilica and returned in the afternoon to San Sebastian. It is announced that the King and Queen of Spain will be back in the Miramar Palace at San Sebastian by the end of August. According to a telegram from the Special Correspondent of the *Temps*, received from San Sebastian this evening, no official intimation of the approaching visit of King Edward VII, and the Emperor William to that place has been received at the English or the German Embassies in Madrid.

General de Negrier, former member of the High Council of War, having twice called General Andre a liar because the latter had twice said that when Minister of War he had been asked by General de Negrier as a particular favour to keep him in active service beyond the age limit, the two retired generals of division, after many negotiations, fought a duel to-day with pistols in the garden of Princes Murat's house in the Rue de Monceau. General Andre fired and missed, while General de Negrier did not discharge his pistol. Picturesqueness was lent to an otherwise tame affair by a procession of motor-cars containing journalists, who after waiting hours outside General Andre's house at Auteuil, and lunching in the cars a good samaritan of a neighbour, said to be a relative of M. Casimir-Perier, offering them champagne, pursued the general to the Rue de Monceau, where they had the satisfaction of hearing a pistol-shot on the other side of a high wall. The two generals had been quarrelling on paper for some time. General Andre's statement about General de Negrier's alleged request appeared in the memoirs which are being published by the *Matin* day by day. He answered General de Negrier's first denial by making unpleasant remarks about the Langson disaster in Tonkin in which General de Negrier was involved, though not in chief command. Then came the second lie direct, followed by General Andre's challenge. Both sent for seconds from different corners of France, General Balaman coming to the support of Chevillard, a noted fencer all the way from Beziers, for General Andre's, while General de Negrier appointed General Langlois and General Duclanse, who was having a quiet holiday at Chamonix.

Two days were spent by seconds and principals driving about in cabs all over Paris to put journalists of the scent, in which, of course, they failed. Reporters followed them to and from hotels, private houses, clubs, restaurants, and armourers. When pistol cases were fetched by the seconds from Gastinne Bennette's famous shooting gallery, on the Champs Elysees, then every-one knew the moment had come, and that General Andre had chosen firearms. The motor-cars found it easy enough to follow him to Prince Murat's,

OVERLAND FROM KASHMIR TO PEKING.

COLONEL C. D. BRUCE, commanding the Chinese Regiment, recently returned from England to take up his military duties at Weihaiwei, travelling through countries and by a route which the average man would much prefer to read about than traverse.

It is to be hoped the gallant Colonel will publish a book recounting his most interesting experiences, and, no doubt, says the correspondent of the *North China Herald* at that town, when the opportunity occurs, he will be asked to lecture before the Royal Geographical Society.

Led by a fondness for travel, Colonel Bruce decided to proceed to his destination in the Far East, by a route which to a great extent has never been traversed by a white man, and through countries seldom, if ever, visited by a European. He left England on the 26th June, 1905, and reached Weihaiwei on the 17th May of this year. For the greater part of this period the party of travellers was quite out of touch with civilisation, and deprived of all means of communication with the outside world.

Travelling by the usual mail route to Bombay, which was reached on the 7th July, Colonel Bruce had to cross the Indian Ocean at the hottest time of the year, *i.e.*, before the break of the monsoon. So hot was it on this particular trip that the lascar stokers struck work through the unbearable heat in the engine-room, and were with difficulty induced to resume their duties.

In India Colonel Bruce was joined by Captain Layard of the Northamptonshire Regiment—late of the Chinese Regiment,—an Indian surveyor, his assistant, and one Mahomedan native servant. The route lay through Simla to Srinagar, capital of the semi-independent province of Kashmir. Thence they travelled east for a month to the border-town of Leh, chief town of the Ladak district, where British sway ends. This part of Kashmir, the upper Indus and the Thelum valleys, is favoured with magnificent scenery, and is extremely fertile.

TIBET.

From Leh the caravan consisting of ponies and yaks, negotiated three difficult and enormously high passes in quick succession—Changla, 17,600 feet; Marsemikla, 18,420 feet; and Lanaka, 18,100 feet above sea level. On the Marsemikla Pass, on the 8th September, they met a British officer on a sporting excursion, the last European they were to set eyes on for several months. Six months later, soon after entering China Proper, Mr. Doring, of the Bible Society, was encountered.

A more dreary, useless country than western and north-western Tibet, south of the Kuenlun Mountains, it would be difficult to name. During six weeks of continuous marching no human being—nor sign of human habitation—was seen.

Tremendous heights were attained in crossing the mountain barrier between Kashmir and Tibet, but the natural obstacles offered by the Kuenlun range, though not so lofty, were far more serious. Only thirty-five miles were accomplished in five days. The entire absence of any tracks or paths and the precipitous nature of the route taken were such as to render frequent loading and unloading of the animals necessary. One march, during which every package had to be manhandled twice, beginning at 7 a.m. and ending abruptly at 11 in the forenoon through the complete exhaustion of man and beast, found the caravan only one and a quarter miles further on.

TURKESTAN.

North of the Kuenlun Mountains there are numerous indications of mineral wealth. Gold-miners, using the crudest of methods, are able to make considerable profit. But gullies and mountain gorges prove hard on man and beast; how hard may be gathered from the fact that on one day they saw, beside the frozen stream they happened to be following, no less than ten dead bodies of donkeys, perhaps the hardiest of beasts of burden. The going here, too, was slow and laborious. Numerous ice-cold streams had often to be forded knee-deep, and proved excessively trying to the animals. Colonel Bruce has recorded in his journal the fact that one tortuous current of freezing water had to be crossed thirty-seven times on the same day.

The parts of Chinese Turkestan visited by the travellers are inhabited chiefly by Turki tribes, Mahomedan in religion, of a peaceful nature, and quite friendly in disposition towards strangers. "In all their wanderings once only—and that in Tibet—were the caravan animals stolen. The ponies disappeared during the night, but were recovered next day without great difficulty. The country north of the Kuenlun ridges is more fertile than the parts of Tibet through which the route lay, and boasts a considerable population. The Turki tribes are nomadic and pastoral.

GOBI DESERT AND LOBNOR.

At Charklalick the party came within reach of the extraordinary lake, Lobnor, which may be described as a huge expanse of water, extremely shallow, with a constantly shifting position. Colonel Bruce had decided to cross the Gobi Desert from Charklalick, instead of following the usual circuitous caravan route to the north. The Chinese Amban there solemnly warned him against the dangers and difficulties of a month's journey across the trackless waste; he implored the travellers to give up the idea. Probably few natives—certainly no white man—had ever attempted to cross the desert at this spot and at that season—mid winter. The caravan, now composed of ponies and camels, had, of course, to take with them all provisions and fodder, and did about fifteen miles per diem. To obtain water they were forced to melt down blocks of ice from evil-smelling pools. It was a curious sight to see the animals chewing ice to obtain the necessary moisture. Not only was it extremely cold, but the bitter winds frequently increased the hardships. The thermometric readings indicating the extent of cold are noteworthy and this with tents only for shelter. For instance, on Christmas Day it was—1° at 7.0 a.m., 28° at 3 p.m., and 3° again at 7.0 p.m. On New Year's Day the mercury again stood below zero both morning and evening. Sven Hedin has proved the existence of buried cities in the Lobnor region, and Colonel Bruce's observations, too, tend to show that there are evidences of an ancient civilisation, *e.g.*, an old Chinese highway. The Gobi Desert is noted for its masses of drifting sand, arranged in wave-like ridges across the path of the prevailing winds, which blow with considerable force from fixed directions according to the season of the year.

CHINA.

From Suchou, in the extreme west of Kansu, Colonel Bruce was able to telegraph news of his progress, and further on at Liangchou was found a branch of the C. I. P. O.

Five weeks after meeting Mr. Doring, foreigners were again encountered at Lanchou (19th March), and the travellers were entertained with kind hospitality for six days by Mr. Andrew and Dr. Howett of the China Inland Mission. Occasionally travellers, having stayed in the far interior with missionaries who have ransacked store-cupboard to provide fitting entertainment for their guests, have subsequently brought charges of extravagant living against them. Colonel Bruce speaks highly of missionaries and their works, and lays stress on the valuable influence of a Christian home and household planted in a heathen city.

THE YELLOW RIVER BASIN.

From Lanchou, instead of travelling by the usual road to Singanfu, the party turned north with a view to exploring the wilds of East Kansu and Central Shansi districts, which have, seldom, if ever, been visited by Europeans. Following the left bank of the Yellow River for several days, they crossed it and reached Pingyang, six marches from Ninghsia. Again turning east to traverse the country contained in the great bend of the Hoangho they followed the course of the Upper Hoan River, a tributary of the Hoangho, and a second time approached the main stream via Fuchou and Yenanfu. These districts are largely *plateaux* supporting a comparatively small population, the travellers often finding their only shelter in the caves frequently encountered on the route. They effected the passage of the Hoangho for a second time at Yenshuikuan, and approached the Capital of Shansi via Fenchou. Colonel Bruce remarks that round Taiyuan, notorious as the scene of an official massacre of a large party of missionaries during the Boxer outbreak, the people, by way of contrast with the attitude of the inhabitants of other places visited, were distinctly unhostile.

At Chingtingfu the new railway was reached, and the journey thence to Peking was accomplished by train. They arrived at the Imperial City on the 8th May, and from it Colonel Bruce travelled to Weihaiwei by the usual route.

Asked as to the general attitude of the Chinese in the interior towards foreigners, Colonel Bruce states that, while he was usually treated with civility, there is a certain unrest and dissatisfaction which, in his opinion, rightly controlled should result in reform and social improvement, but under sinister direction might lead to serious trouble.

Colonel Bruce and his companions enjoyed excellent health. He did not suffer from "mountain sickness," but was once attacked by "snow blindness," experiencing some hours of great pain. The curious sensations and lack of breath experienced by all who reach great altitudes were noticeable especially in crossing the mountain ranges of Tibet. At these heights running—or even a rapid walk—is quite impossible.

The number of miles covered daily through the eight months' caravan marching, was indicated by a pedometer attached to a wheel, the total distance recorded by its revolutions being close on 3,500 miles.

Colonel Bruce and his fellow-travellers are to be congratulated on the safe accomplishment of a most interesting and remarkable journey.

OUR SERIAL STORY.

(Concluded from Page 4.)

"No, not that I remember. But I'll ask the servants if you like."

"Certainly," said Roland promptly.

"Certainly not," echoed Werner equally promptly. "Unless you wish to be arrested on suspicion of murder."

"Nonsense," cried Roland nervously.

"I swear that Mr. Carver is innocent," said Mrs. Benhillo dramatically.

"The police may not take that view," was Werner's response. "At all events, Carver, it will be best for us to hold our tongues."

"I shall do that with pleasure," said Mrs Benhillo, and seemed rather relieved. "For it would ruin me did the police learn that I had borrowed money from Tawse."

"I scarcely see that."

"I do," she rejoined sharply, and advanced to the table. "If it was known to the police, it might come out in an inquiry as to how the papers got into Mr. Carver's desk. Then a report of such an inquiry would be published and my creditors would come down on me, at once. I have many debts. No, I'll take charge of these papers and hold my tongue both for Mr. Carver's sake and for my own."

She stretched out her hand to gather up the papers, but at the very moment she touched them, Jack swept them from under her fingers, and bestowed them in his pocket. "I'll take charge of these."

"How dare you, Mr. Werner. Those are my property."

"I quite admit that in one way—when you have paid up the principal and interest. Otherwise they should go to Mr. Mallet, who is the executor of the estate."

Mrs. Benhillo turned pale again, and became quite a haggard old woman. "No! No." she implored in a suffocating voice. "Don't give them to Mr. Mallett."

"I say the same," said Roland quickly. "Mallett hates me."

"And Mallett is dangerous," said Mrs. Benhillo catching at the idea. "He would have you arrested. Give me the papers, Mr. Werner. I'll destroy them and thus I may not have to pay the money."

Jack shook his head. "That would be a wrong done to Sir Athelstan Wallace who inherits the property."

"Oh, he!" cried the landlady with supreme contempt. "If he dares to make me pay the money I'll—"—here she became aware that both men were watching her, and bit her lip. Then she stamped her foot: "I want those papers," she declared.

"Then you certainly shall not have them."

"What do you intend to do?"

"Use them as a clue to the identification of the assassin."

Mrs. Benhillo clasped and unclasped her hands quickly. "You will end up in getting us all into trouble," she burst out.

"You need not fear, if you are innocent."

"Me," cried Mrs. Benhillo ungramatically, and much enraged. "Do you accuse me of killing the man? I never saw him after the first of November, when I paid my interest. On the night of the eighth I was in my room writing letters."

"Ah," said Jack suspiciously. "You appear to remember your doings on that night very clearly."

"I have a good memory," said Mrs. Benhillo, then flushed into a fury. "Give up those papers!"

"No!" Werner was more determined than ever to keep what he had.

"Mr. Carver," the landlady appealed to him entreatingly, and her hands shook as she stretched them out to him.

"I think you had better leave them with Mr. Werner," said Roland. "I promise you that they will not get into the hands of the police."

"Oh, I can easily understand that," said the landlady venomously.

Roland drew himself up. "If you imply that I had anything to do with the matter, you are mistaken," said he clearly. "I am quite willing, if you are, that the papers should begiven to the police so that an examination may be made of your servants to see who placed them in my desk."

"No," Mrs. Benhillo gasped, and retreated towards the door, evidently under the influence of an overwhelming fear. "I am quite willing to—to to let—Mr. Werner—deal—" her voice broke, and she reeled against the door grasping at the handle. The rattle of the knob gave Jubilee warning to get out of the way, which she did at once. Therefore when Mrs. Benhillo reeled into the hall, Jubilee was nowhere in sight. All the same she had an eye on her mistress, as that lady, still shaking and white, stole down the stairs to her own room.

When they were once alone, "I believe that woman knows something," Jack announced.

"About the murder?"

"Yes. She may have killed the man herself."

"But she said that she was in her room on the night of the eight".

"Quite so," replied Werner dryly. "Her readiness to prove an alibi makes me suspect her. Then again, she is dreadfully afraid lest the papers should be shown to the police."

"Her position with her creditors."

"Fudge. That's an excuse. I'll bet you that she knows a deal more than she says. However, we'll see."

"In what way?"

"By holding our tongues".

"What good will that do?"

"Well," said Werner thoughtfully. "It seems to me that some enemy of yours has placed those papers in your desk so as to ineriminate you in the matter. If we keep silent, that person will become impatient and make some sign. Then I'll know how to act."

"I see. But do you think Mrs. Benhillo—"

"Placed them there? No, I don't. If she had she would be quite willing for them to be shown to the police, whereas the very idea fills her with fear. No, Carver, leave the matter in my hands. I'll take up this search both for your sake and for my own."

"What will you do?" asked Roland as Werner walked towards the door.

"Never mind. Leave the matter to me. I don't want your assistance just yet. Unless," added Jack quickly, "you go down to Bittern and learn what Fred was doing on the eight."

Carver looked nervous. Yes, I'll do that. It is just possible that he may have come to see Tawse in London and that Mallett may have mistaken him for me. But I don't think—"

"That Fred struck the blow. I am quite sure of it. Fred is too much afraid of his own skin. No Carver, this matter has to do with Mrs. Benhillo and with those papers." Werner tapped his breast-pocket.

"She could not have killed Tawse," said Roland decisively. "For then she would have kept the papers and certainly would not hide them in my desk, seeing how she has acted."

"Very true. I can't fit the pieces of the puzzle together yet. But I'll let you know how I get on with the business. Meantime, you look up Fred."

"And you. What will you do?"

"I intend to search for Miss Rebecca Mendoza," said Werner, and departed forthwith leaving his friend considerably puzzled, as well he might be. The hiding of the papers was inexplicable. Who had hidden them?

(To be Continued on Tuesday)

THE KHANDESH PRESS COMPANY.

THE Eleventh Ordinary General meeting of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the Company No. 31 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, Mr. Runchordas Tribhowandas presiding.

The directors report stated:—

"From the statement of accounts already sent to you it will be seen that the total net earnings amounts to Rs. 13,658-12-5 including the sum of Rs. 1,652-10-7 brought forward from the last year's account, which your Directors think highly satisfactory and which they propose to apportion as follows:—To pay dividend at 9 per cent. on paid-up capital Rs. 54,000; Rs. 4,860; to carry to reserve fund account, Rs. 1,800; to carry to repairs fund account, Rs. 1,800; to pay bonus to the Company's employes Rs. 325; to carry forward to next year's account, Rs. 4,873-12-5; total Rs. 13,658-12-5. Your building and machinery are insured against fire for Rs. 38,400."

The directors report and the audited balance sheet made up to the 30th June 1906 were adopted. A dividend of 9 per cent. was declared. Mr. Hormusjee Nusserwanjee Dastoowala, who retires by rotation, was re-elected as a director and Mr. Nusserwanjee Bapoojee Tachukra was re-appointed auditor.

The proceedings terminated with the usual compliment to the chair.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE BOMBAY BUDGET DEBATES.

The vernacular journals are pleased with the Hon. Mr. Muir-Mackenzie for the manner and the matter of the last Financial Budget. Says the *Rast Gofter*:—The Presidency has per chance witnessed the last of the Legislative Council meeting, modelled on the existing lines. The contemplated reconstitution of the Viceregal Council on a revised basis would, more likely than not, be imitated, wholesale or partially, in the sister Councils of the various Presidencies. Though the promised privileges contemplate no extension in numbers, there is reason to believe that the Councils would be so overhauled as to infuse a wider representative element. The voice of the latter for all practical purposes is rendered nugatory under the present constitution of the Councils. However, much depends on the way in which the executive respond to the criticism of non-official members. The sympathetic tone which underlies the proceedings during the budget debates of this Presidency, and which has been so much in the forefront, in particular, during the regime of the present head of the Bombay Government, accounts for the absence of friction between the executive and non-official members, so notoriously conspicuous in Legislative Councils elsewhere. The full and unequivocal answers which are vouchsafed to the interpellations of the popular representatives have secured to the Bombay Presidency the utmost benefit which can be realized out of the narrowed representative privileges of the existing system.

The *Indu Prakash* has it:—The preposterously cruel principle has been laid down that the Provincial resources must be totally exhausted before the Government of India will come to the relief of the Bombay Government. Under this system the Bombay Government becomes a perpetually bankrupt Government and almost every year's accounts show that equilibrium is obtained by hap-hazard contributions from the Imperial Government. The Budget of our Presidency therefore has the form of a particularly intricate account-keeping, and can neither be instructive nor interesting. The Hon. Mr. Muir-Mackenzie once more raises a strong word of protest and expresses a pious hope that the promise made by the Imperial Government to reconsider the Settlement "is in the course of active performance." Let us say amen.

The *Indian Spectator* writes:—Like his predecessors Mr. Muir-Mackenzie had also to remark that "financial subjects" were con[illegible]s by their absence in the criticisms of the Hon. Members. However, it has now become a custom of the constitution to traverse the entire range of the administration in the discussion of the Financial Statement. The Budget is prepared in the Secretariat in the early part of the year: it is discussed in August, after the monsoon has very much advanced. The calculations made in January are upset in August.

The *Gujerati* states:—The Hon. Mr. Muir-Mackenzie in introducing the Financial Statement for the current year announced his intention in future years to place the Budget in the Councillors' hands as early as the month of April. This will doubtless enable them to study it more closely. But when not even a pie can be displaced from one side to the other, the discussion is bound to be of academical interest. The Budget day, however, gives the Councillors one excellent opportunity to bring to the notice of the Government several questions of public interest.

THE TATA MEMORIAL.

The *Jame-e-Jamshed* remarks regarding the memorial to the late Mr. J. N. Tata:—The list of subscribers to the Tata memorial fund have decided to erect a statue to the departed worthy. The decision is to be welcomed, inasmuch as it would preserve in marble the features of one of Bombay's most illustrious sons, and give to the future generations of its citizens something to help them to realize the giant personality of the man and to emulate his splendid example. The funds subscribed could scarcely have been contributed to better purpose for commemorating the memory of the man. But, then, what are we to think of the amount of the fund subscribed? What a commentary this forty seven thousand and odd rupees on the gratitude of those who proclaimed Jamsetjee Tata to be the greatest benefactor of his country? When one thinks of the paltriness of the sum and the class by which most of it has been made up, it is impossible not to feel that the memorial is more the tribute of friends and admirers than a national memorial to a great national benefactor. The laugh for our people's sense of gratitude, and appreciation of what they glibly talked as an eternal obligation.

THE LATE MR. JUSTICE B. TYABJI.

The native newspapers speak of the late Mr. Justice Tyabji as a model judge of the High Court. The *Rast Goftar* writes:—In the death of Mr. Badruddin Tyabji, Bombay has suffered the loss of a prominent citizen, and the Mahomedan community an able and distinguished leader. The unexpected news of his sad death came with a shocking surprise to his numerous friends and the public of Bombay, for it reached us just when we looked forward for his return in restored vigour and health to resume the onerous duties of his exalted office. Mr. Tyabji's name was a household word in Bombay, where he was loved and honoured alike by all classes and communities of people, whom his sudden and untimely end has plunged in mourning. The deceased was a conspicuous figure in the Bench and was held in high esteem by his colleagues, both of the bench and the bar. Though he was the first Mahomedan elevated to the highest post which a native of India can aspire to, he has proved that the faith which was reposed in him was not misplaced. A man gifted with rare talents and endowed with a high sense of duties and strength of character, he made a mark for himself as a clever and competent judge.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* observes:—And now Bombay has to mourn the loss of a most distinguished citizen and an erudite and strong judge of the High Court. The death of Mr. B. Tyabji has come on the city with a painful shock. For he was anxiously expected by his near relatives and friends about the middle of next month every way restored in his eye sight and otherwise reinvigorated in health. His sudden demise is therefore most lamentable, and reminds us of the uncertainty of our mudane existence. His death removes the most towering and esteemed Mahomedan personality in all India.

The *Native Opinion* discourses:—The sad news of the sudden death of the Hon. Mr. Justice Badruddin Tyabji in England, when he was believed to have regained his health, has come upon the public with the suddenness of a shock. It has literally stunned those who are acute enough to understand the signs of the times and thoughtful enough to perceive what this melancholy event signifies not only for this Presidency but for the whole country. To the High Court where he rose to the top of the legal profession by sheer diet of industry and ability and where he attained to the highest position which an Indian is capable of attaning in the Judicial Department, his death is no ordinary loss. His intimate knowledge of native customs and manners, his extensive experience as a successful and brilliant lawyer, his independence of judgment and clear-headedness, his strong common sense which enabled him to go through the mazes of complicated cases and appreciate evidence with an intuitive insight, his courage, fair-mindedness and impartiality, and his ever ready desire to help juniors—all these qualities made him one of the strongest Judges that the High Court could boast of.

The *Indian Spectator* remarks:—The sudden and universally regretted death of the late Mr. Justice Badruddin Tyabji inflicts on the High Court the loss of a Judge, in whose acumen and ability the public had vast confidence, and it deprives the Muhammadan community of a sound adviser and a distinguished example of what modern education can do for Moslems. Keen on the rights of his own co-religionists and zealous in the promotion of their good, he was yet a man of broad sympathies and knew with an unerring instinct where the interests of his countrymen of all creeds lay. Once President of the National Congress, he was not merely a political reformer.

The *Indu Prakash* observes:—Bombay will learn with the most profound regret the news of the death of Mr. Justice Badruddin Tyabji, which has come from England almost like a stunning bolt from the blue. In light and lead, in culture and practical wisdom, in all those virtues which make up an eminent citizen and true friend of the rulers and the ruled together, Mr. Justice Badruddin was one of the most prominent men of Bombay and for a long series of years he was one of the famous trio, the late Mr. Justice Telang, the Hon. Sir Pherozesha and himself who inspired and guided the public life of Bombay and guided it in such manner as to earn for our city the unquestioned reputation of being the firmest and yet the most prudent exponent of all that is best in Indian public life. A Congress-man to the core, an unflinching advocate of people's rights, he was one of the few Mahomedans about whom it would be difficult to say whether he was more loved and trusted in by his co-religionists or by Hindus and Parsis.

ROUMANIA'S CONDUCT TOWARDS GREECE.

(Concluded from page 4.)

Naturally the Patriarch resisted the unreasonable demand. Then the Roumanian Government tried to persuade the Greek Government to mediate with the Patriarch. Of course the Greek Government said they could not interfere with the authority which is not under the Greek State.

The revenge of the Roumanian Government for all these failures was manifested in the extraordinary political conduct of Roumania towards Greece. Everybody knows the recent events of the expulsion and persecution of Greek subjects in Roumania.

I hope that the above facts which are incontrovertible will show the readers that Greece is the wronged party, and it is a pity that the international concert has not so far interested itself in bringing Roumania to a better sense of justice and decency.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 29.

The depression in Orissa has moved to a west-north-westerly direction now, and is central near Pendra, having given some heavy rain in the Central Provinces. The depression in Gujarat has filled up without causing much rain. A disturbance has given widespread precipitation in the Submontane Punjab and is still active. Away from the influence of depression, no heavy rain has fallen, except on the Tenasserim Coast. In Burma light to moderate and general rain has fallen on the Coast; but only one fall is reported from the interior. The chief amounts are: Port Blair and Tavoy 2 inches each, and Moulmein 4 inches.

The temperature is normal or in defect and the skies are lightly to moderately overcast. In deltaic Bengal and Chota Nagpur light to moderate or nearly general rainfall has occurred; In Orissa there has been light local rainfall; Saugor Island had 1¼ inches, and Raichi 2½ inches. The cloud diminished slightly in North-East India and the skies are lightly to moderately overcast, except in Chota Nagpur. The temperature has fallen in the area of rainfall and is in defect; but elsewhere it is normal or in excess. In the Central Provinces there has been general rain; heavy in the Central Districts; while in Central India West, and the United Provinces few falls have occurred. Raipur reports 2 inches; Pendra 1¼; Seoni 6; Nagpur 7; Chanda 1; Pachmari 3, and Hoshangabad 1 1/2 inches. The temperature has fallen in the Central Provinces and is now in large defect in the Southern half; but in the Northern half and in Central India, the United Province it is normal or in excess.

The skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the United Provinces and completely overcast in the other two areas. In the Submontane Punjab light to moderate rain has fallen locally and in Gujarat light and nearly general rain has occurred. The principal amounts are: Rawalpindi 2 inches, and Murree 1 1/2 inches. The cloud has increased in the Punjab Frontier Provinces and Kashmir and the skies are heavily overcast in the last two areas as well as in Gujarat, while the air has become drier in East Punjab. The temperature has fallen in Submontane Punjab and Gujarat, and has risen in the remainder of North-West India. On the West Coast light and nearly general precipation has occured, but from Deccan in the interior to South India only two light falls are reported. Both cloud and humidity have decreased in the Peninsula and the skies are now lightly to moderately overcast in the southern half, but moderately to heavily overcast on the Northern half. The temperature has risen in Madras and Mysore, but is still in defect in the Deccan.

Nearly general rain is probable in Burma Coast and Central Provinces, and local rain in Deltaic Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Orissa, Punjab, Central India, Gujarat, North Deccan and West Coast, and some rain in the interior of Burma, the United Provinces and South-East Rajputana.

STORM SIGNAL.

The Port Officer has issued the following notice, received from Simla:—

"Depression in Gujarat filled up. Lower cautionary signal."

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Colaba.	Fort.	Colaba.
	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.
Previously registered	39 02	51 22	58 43	52 17
Wednesday 29th Aug. 1906	0 38	0 51	0 00	0 61
Total	59 40	51 73	58 43	52 78
Total fall to 29th Aug. '06	29 70	34 51	32 22	25 98
Total fall to 29th Aug. '05	35 43	37 76	37 03	30 71

CUMBALLA HILL RAINFALL.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO.

Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corresponding total 1904.	Corresponding total 1905.
In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
0 22	45 48	35 73	26 70

OBSERVATION TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29TH.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Directions.	Wind. Average hourly movement.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June.
Bushire									+0·19
Jask	29·614	NNW	11	94·0	84·2	54		0·07	−0·08
Aden	29·615	SE	7	89·2	79·4	74		0·22	−0·16
Lahore	29·32	N	4	100·4	79·6	78		0·06	−0·22
Simla	29·376	ESE	3	80·3	60·4	74		4·04	−2·16
Delhi	29·514	ESE	5	90·7	80·2	83	....	10·39	−2·12
Agra	29·581	calm	4	91·0	80·4	80	....	14·15	−0·67
Cawnpore	29·603	E	3	92·4	79·7	77	....	22·81	−2·56
Allahabad	29·587	ENE	7	92·6	80·6	76	0·18	20·83	−2·36
Jhansi	29·78	ENE	5	92·9	79·7	87	....	18·78	−2·22
Jacobabad	29·662	NW	4	102·8	79·7	36	....	1·26	−1·37
Karachi	29·56	NW	8	88·9	79·2	83	1·62	3·97	−2·13
Jeypore	29·612	ENE	7	90·2	73·4	83	....	8·13	−11·20
Ahmere	29·562	E	6	91·9	79·0	74	....	14·46	−2·93
Deesa	29·547	SE	2	95·2	78·9	57	0·22	11·67	−0·78
Ahmedabad	29·549	SSE	M	93·6	80·2	68	0·09	27·4	+0·29
Bhuj	29·539	WNW	13	90·4	79·0	66	0·01	21·23	−0·43
Jamnagar	29·539	Calm	1	89·0	80·2	87	2·93	31·10	−1·97
Dwarka	29·556	WSW	11	83·2	78·2	90	0·38	17·81	....
Rajkot	29·553	NW	4	89·8	77·8	85	1·40	20·26	−2·09
Bhavnagar	29·540	NW	8	90·6	78·0	87	0·22	17·17	+0·16
Parn.									
Verawal	29·553	W	3	82·6	77·8	85	2·70	21·22	+5·61
Nowsari	29·570	ENE	7	94·0	73·7	55	0·09	19·41	−2·69
Indore	29·535	NW	11	87·6	73·6	88	0·19	28·99	+0·75
Saugor	29·580	E	9	88·1	76·0	82	0·01	30·78	−5·66
Jubbulpore	29·545	NNE	3	87·8	75·6	78	0·02	24·46	−10·13
Hoshangabad	29·544	Calm	3	91·4	72·3	91	1·44	33·90	−2·13
Khandwa	29·546	Calm	3	89·2	76·1	86	....	29·96	+7·97
Raipur	29·533	S	8	91·0	71·4	90	1·90	41·34	−6·95
Nagpur	29·528	NE	3	87·6	74·6	93	5·11	45·75	+12·79
Amraoti	29·539	WNW	4	90·2	73·6	85	0·81	39·77	+6·35
Akola	29·531	W	11	88·6	74·4	10	0·27	29·72	+8·35
Buldana	29·600	S	5	90·6	72·1	87	0·33	34·16	+6·73
Malegaon	29·574	W	10	87·6	73·8	99	....	18·91	+6·37
Bombay	29·576	W	10	84·0	77·4	87	0·42	37·8	−0·41
Poona	29·607	WSW	10	82·0	70·8	89	0·22	19·30	+3·45
Ahmednagar	29·615	W	3	85·4	71·3	92	0·04	18·48	+3·79
Aurangabad	29·601	Calm	4	86·7	72·2	86	0·08	29·13	....
Dhulia	29·626	SW	3	90·2	72·0	81	....	25·5	−0·14
Ratnagiri	29·630	WSW	6	86·9	73·9	85	0·30	82·47	−5·99
Bijapur	29·633	WSW	4	83·2	70·2	92	....	19·54	+7·07
Belgaum	29·603	W	4	77·4	67·3	88	0·02	37·97	+3·43
Mormugao	29·686	NNE	8	79·5	73·9	95	0·03	76·66	+4·95
Karwar	29·690	W	3	78·1	74·0	96	....	81·38	−14·31
Mangalore	29·770	WNW	6	79·9	73·4	87	0·30	95·74	−2·94
Calicut	29·777	NNW	4	80·2	73·3	87	0·26	71·81	−7·66
Cochin	29·791	SW	4	82·2	73·8	88	0·05	65·17	−2·41
Bangalore	29·733	SW	14	77·2	65·8	90	0·09	37·97	+3·43
Hyderabad (Deccan)	29·567	Calm	4	79·3	72·2	86	0·03	19·93	−1·92
Massulipatam	29·607	WSW	9	81·5	76·1	87	....	39·24	−3·40
Bellary	29·639	W	6	86·0	74·8	69	....	19·36	−4·84
Cuddapah	29·630	SW	G	90·2	75·8	76	0·17	16·03	−4·99
Madras	29·657	WSW	8	91·0	79·0	77	....	11·24	+0·24
Coimbatore	29·724	W	16	89·0	70·1	82	0·10	9·76	+1·91
Trichinopoly	29·724	SW	8	93·5	77·3	69	....	11·06	+4·41
Nagapatam	29·698	SW	8	91·2	78·0	74	....	12·48	+5·85
Colombo	29·864	SW	13	85·0	77·0	83	0·12	12·94	−3·63

Bombay Local Rainfalls:—J. J. H. 0·77 (53·84) G. T. H. 1·10 (31·06) St. G. H. 1·20 (5·97) C.P. 2·40 (51·86)

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes show a brisk fall at Nagpur, a slight fall at Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore, Saugor and Bangalore, and a brisk to a rapid rise at most of the other reporting stations.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly in the Punjab, United Provinces, Rajputana, and at Marmugao and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been strong to a gale at Nagpur, Amraoti, Bombay, Aurangabad, Sholapur, Masulipatam and Coimbatore.

Temperature.—The variations show a defect of 5° to 11° in the maximum in Berar and at Raipur, Nagpur, Veraval, Rajkot, Surat, Malegaon, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur and Hoshangabad and an excess of 6° at Nagapatam. The highest temperature in the shade was 114° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in almost all districts.

Rain.—Thirty-two stations report rain, the heaviest falls being 6·57" at Nagpur, 1·98" at Raipur and about an inch at Jubbulpore, Amraoti and Akola.

Weather.—The depression over Gujarat has disappeared and the other one which was somewhere in the neighbourhood of Raipur has slightly diminished in intensity, and its centre this morning was somewhere between Hoshangabad and Raipur. Rain is to be expected over a large area.

N LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter f Western India.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao Bazaar-wady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	23
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	11
E Mazagon, Sarvadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	51
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	14
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	20
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	4
Total	0	0	149
Total plague deaths to date	122,648		
Same date last year	0	3	71

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
13	10

BY THE WAY.

THE CORK CLUB.

In these glorious days at Cowes there is no such embargo placed on talking about sailing after dinner as was placed upon "shop" by the first yachting club that came into existence. The place of honour in this respect is given by the best authorities (including "Badminton" on yachting) to the Royal Cork Yacht Ulub, which as the Cork Water Club, was founded as far back as 1720. The Cork Water Club had sailings every spring tide, from the first spring tide in April to the last in September. Membership was confined to twenty-five members, and the club had some very quaint rules. One of them was that just referred to, and it read:—Resolved, that such members of the club or others as shall talk of sailing after dinner be fined a bumper. Then, as now, the Cork Club had an Admiral—the present Admiral is Lord Barrymore—and he had the power to decide all disputes and controversies and to expel any member who did not abide by his decision," this order to extend to the chaplain or any other inferior officer." The chaplain, evidently, was not held in too high esteem.

THE ADMIRAL'S WINE.

Another quaint rule was this:—

Resolved, that no Admiral presume to bring more than two dozen of wine to his treat . . . except when my Lords the Judges are invited.

To this there was added, in 1737, a rule to the effect—

That for the future, unless the company exceed the number of fifteen, no man be allowed more than one bottle to his share, and a peremptory.

The "peremptory," no doubt, had a substantial meaning for the Cork Admiral and his merry men in those days, but what it meant in imperial liquid

MEN AND MATTERS.

It is pity that the proposed trip of the Labour party to the Colonies has had to be abandoned, owing to the fact that Parliament is to sit in the autumn. We can imagine that Mr. Keir Hardie would have come back a sadder and a wiser man from Natal, while some of his colleagues who have spoken so decidedly on Tariff Reform would have learned that those who oppose them are not always fools and knaves. They would have been considerably enlightened as to the treatment of natives, and they might have found that the Britisher abroad is not inevitably a scoundrel. Had one of their number also discovered the interesting fact that Zulus do not inhabit the West Coast of Africa it would alone have justified the trip.

The Independent Labour party are to be congratulated upon the adhesion to their ranks of the eldest son of Lord Ribblesdale, the heir to not inconsiderable estates, some of which have been in the Lister family for five centuries. If we recollect, it was the late Major Pendennis who offered some very sensible remarks upon the ferocious Radicalism of his nephew when that estimable young gentleman began to make a figure at the Oxbridge Union. He refused to be alarmed by it. As Mr. Lister is not yet twenty, and is just about to enter the University, his public profession of Socialism does not trouble us much more than Mr. Arthur's politics troubled the shrewd, if worldly old campaigner whom Thackeray drew with such a master hand.

Sir Frederick Haines, the oldest of our Field Marshals, has celebrated his eighty-seventh birthday. He attained his present rank sixteen years ago, after over half a century's service in the Army which he joined as an ensign in the 4th King's Own Royal Regiment. Sir Frederick, who has held four commands in India, including that of Commander-in-Chief during the trying days of the Afghan War, was wounded when fighting against the Sikhs in the forties of last century. He also took part in the Crimean War with the 21st Foot, and was present at Alma, Balaclava, Inkerman, and Sebastopol. The gallant veteran became Colonel of the Royal Scots Fusiliers in the year he was raised to Field Marshal's rank.

Not long has Mr. John Mathieson survived his resignation of the position of general manager of the Midland Railway. His death removes from the ranks of railway officials another of its many members who worked their way from humble positions to the highest posts attainable. Mr. Mathieson as a boy, entered the service of the Glasgow and South-Western Railway, and before he was 30 had shown such capacity that he was made superintendent of the line. Much of his work was done in Australia, where as Commissioner for the Queensland Railways he carried through great improvements, and later he filled a like position in Victoria. Five years ago he returned to this country to become the general manager of the Midland Company.

The dispute as to the boundaries of Labrador, which has suddenly assumed a serious phase, brings to mind a dependency of the British Empire that is generally forgotten and frequently regarded as derelict. Yet it was the first place to which the Sea-dogs of the Elizabethan age made their way, when seeking to found a colony that should rival the majesty of the possessions of Spain; and in the accounts of their voyages given by Hakluyt, it is recorded that even there they expected to find a goldmine. All they found, however, was fog, mist, cold, and damp; there was only one place at all inhabitable, "which," they wrote, "for a certain similitude we called Charing-cross." In what the similitude lay was not explained.

As the women of Ireland are as a good riders as their husbands and brothers, it is not surprising that Lady de Clifford, who recently left the London stage to marry Baron de Clifford, has taken kindly and promptly to the custom of her adopted country. Her colours were seen at the Curragh Race Meeting, and her horse, Electric Rose, started as a favourite in its race. The animal was unfortunate, however, and failed to win. Lady de Clifford then sold the horse to a well-known Irish sportsman. Lady de Clifford, unlike Mrs. Langtry, races under her own name. As everyone knows Mrs. Langtry races under the name of "Mr. Jersey," and when Lady de Clifford was losing at the Curragh "Mr. Jersey" was winning at Aintree, Liverpool, her horse, Vergia, winning the Grasmere Handicap, a success which gave the more pleasure because Mrs. Langtry has not been lucky during the past few seasons. In using her own name Lady de Clifford is following the Irish practice. At the same Curragh meeting Mrs. Sadlier-Jackson, one of the best-known owners of racehorses in Ireland, won the Irish Oaks with Juliet II. Lord de Clifford was luckier than his beautiful bride, for he secured His Majesty's Plate at the Curragh meeting.

The coming retirement from the Bench of Mr. Justice Lawrance after sixteen years' service removes a very genial and amiable character from the judges' roll. "What a dear old gentleman; doesn't he look kissable!" exclaimed a lady once as she saw him on the Bench, and this remark well sums up his character and appearance. It is asserted by those who habitually practise in his court that he has never been known to lose his temper or to utter a single cross word. The utmost he ever permits himself is a little gentle sarcasm which usually achieves its object and yet leaves no sting behind. A good example of this was given a few years ago when a very junior member of the Bar hurried into his court one afternoon just as the judge was on the point of rising for the day and asked that a case in which he was concerned might be allowed to stand out of the list for a day or two. "Certainly, I shall be glad to, oblige you so far," said the judge. "If that is done, my lord, I shall be quite satisfied," added the junior rather unnecessarily and in something of a patronising air, as he gathered an imposing array of papers together. The judge glanced at him for a moment, and then said quietly, "That, of course, doubles my pleasure," and with a bow to the now blushing and utterly confused junior quitted the court, while those present indulged in a hearty guffaw.

The Cowes week recalls the fact that one of the largest landowners in the Isle of Wight, and *inter alia* the owner of Egypt House at Cowes, is Mr. Granville Waril. By an odd irony of fate the head of what has now become one of the most noted of Roman Catholic families is the grandson of that Dr. John Wingfield who was not only head master of Westminster, but also prebendary of Worcester and Canon of York. Naturally, the son of "Ideal" Ward, the famous Tractarian and friend of Newman, has almost interesting personality. A stout, well-built man, looking younger than his years—indeed, quite the typical English country gentleman—Mr. Ward lives a life of religious seclusion, taking as much part in the ceremonies of his church as a layman may. Few people now know why Mr. Ward possesses practically no family heirlooms. It is an astounding story, illustrating the bitterness of religious feeling in the nineteenth century. When Mr. Ward's father "went over to Rome" his predecessor in the Isle of Wight property collected all the family memorials and heirlooms on the lawn in front of the house and solemnly burnt them to ashes. Mr. Ward has been a great benefactor to the famous monastery at Douai; and when it was secularised not long ago, his gifts, or rather loans—for they were protected by conditions—were the subject of diplomatic representations.

The Duke of Manchester—grandfather of the present Duke—was one of the handsomest men in the Grenadiers in his day, and as he grew older, and his hair and beard whitened, and while other men of his age were fast lapsing into the rotundity which kills youth, he still retained for many years the youthful slenderness of figure and graceful alertness of movement for which he had always been noted. He was very fond of society, and had a great liking for Americans. This was before the days, too, of the present "loving cup" state of affection that flourishes between the two countries. He was, in fact, one of the English pioneers in admiration for "the other side." He constantly visited New York as the guest of the Vanderbilts and Paran-Stevenses, and his fondness for America took an hereditary strain in his son and grandson, both of whom have married American ladies. During one of his many stays in New York he was asked by a young lady at a ball who was the most beautiful woman in England? One would have thought this a difficult and staggering question to answer without some consideration. But the duke did not find it so. He simply put his hand on his heart, bowed low and replied, "My duchess." An American gentleman who was present at this little exhibition of marital fealty, is now in London. It was, however, an opinion not confined to the duke, but was that of everybody else as well, for the Duchess of Manchester (who is now the Duchess of Devonshire) was then, beyond doubt, probably the most beautiful woman in the world. There certainly could not have been any woman more so.

The reported destruction of Livadia, the Tsar's country residence in the Crimea, seems to bring home to English people with peculiar poignancy the terribly lawless condition of Russia. Livadia is not an Imperial palace, as has been erroneously stated in so many papers, but it is a collection of comparatively small villas or chalets, belonging to various members of the Imperial family. The largest of these rustic dwellings was the favourite summer home of the late Tsar, and it was there that he died, and there also that took plac the solemn betrothal of the present Emperor and Pri cess Alix of Hesse. Of late years Nicholas II. and Empress have spent there their only untroubled and their children became passionately fond o only one of their homes where formality and etiquette were flung aside. The Imperial villa furnished in regular English cottage style, muc furniture having been chosen by Queen A whose exquisite taste was much appreciat brother-in-law, the late Tsar Alexander. ays. the s were h of the exandra, ed by her

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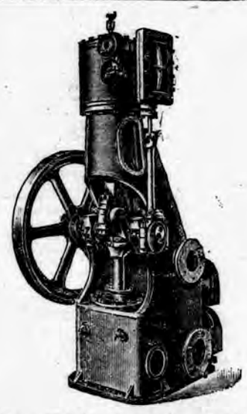

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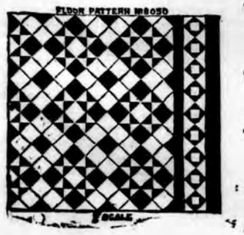

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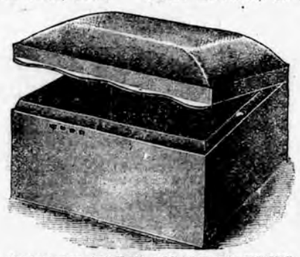

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